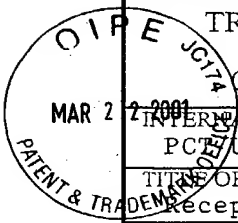


03-23-01 09787835-032201 PCT

JC07 Rec'd PCT/PTO 22 MAR 2001



FORM PTO-1390 (REV. 11-2000)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER	
TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371				REG. 203B-US	
				U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5)	
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/US99/22045		INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE September 22, 1999		NOT YET KNOWN 09/787835	
		PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED September 25, 1998			
TITLE OF INVENTION Receptor Based Antagonists, and Methods of Making and Using					
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US Neil Stahl and George D. Yancopoulos					
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:					
<p>1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a <b>FIRST</b> submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> This is a <b>SECOND</b> or <b>SUBSEQUENT</b> submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.</p> <p>3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)). The submission must include items (5), (6), (9) and (21) indicated below.</p> <p>4. <input type="checkbox"/> The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (Article 31).</p> <p>5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))</p> <p>    a. <input type="checkbox"/> is attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).</p> <p>    b. <input type="checkbox"/> has been communicated by the International Bureau.</p> <p>    c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).</p> <p>6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).</p> <p>    a. <input type="checkbox"/> is attached hereto.</p> <p>    b. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has been previously submitted under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).</p> <p>7. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))</p> <p>    a. <input type="checkbox"/> are attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).</p> <p>    b. <input type="checkbox"/> have been communicated by the International Bureau.</p> <p>    c. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.</p> <p>    d. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> have not been made and will not be made.</p> <p>8. <input type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3)).</p> <p>9. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).</p> <p>10. <input type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the annexes of the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).</p> <p>Items 11 to 20 below concern document(s) or information included:</p> <p>11. <input type="checkbox"/> An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.</p> <p>12. <input type="checkbox"/> An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.</p> <p>13. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <b>FIRST</b> preliminary amendment.</p> <p>14. <input type="checkbox"/> A <b>SECOND</b> or <b>SUBSEQUENT</b> preliminary amendment.</p> <p>15. <input type="checkbox"/> A substitute specification.</p> <p>16. <input type="checkbox"/> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.</p> <p>17. <input type="checkbox"/> A computer-readable form of the sequence listing in accordance with PCT Rule 13ter.2 and 35 U.S.C. 1.821 - 1.825.</p> <p>18. <input type="checkbox"/> A second copy of the published international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).</p> <p>19. <input type="checkbox"/> A second copy of the English language translation of the international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).</p> <p>20. <input type="checkbox"/> Other items or information:</p>					

EI799645935US

09/787835

09787835 1032201

JC08 Rec'd PCT/PTO 22 MAR 2001

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (if known, see 37 CFR 1.5) Not Yet Known		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/US99/22045		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER REG 203B-US	
21. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted:				CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY	
BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)):					
Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO. ....				\$1000.00	
International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO .....				\$860.00	
International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO .....				\$710.00	
International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) .....				\$690.00	
International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) .....				\$100.00	
ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =				\$ 710.	
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).				\$	
CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE	\$	
Total claims	25 - 20 =	5	x \$18.00	\$ 90.	
Independent claims	- 3 =		x \$80.00	\$	
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)			+ \$270.00	\$	
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$ 800.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. The fees indicated above are reduced by 1/2.				\$	
SUBTOTAL =				\$ 800.	
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				\$	
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$ 800.	
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property +				\$	
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =				\$ 800.	
				Amount to be refunded:	\$
				charged:	\$
a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A check in the amount of \$ 800. to cover the above fees is enclosed.					
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No. _____ in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.					
c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. <u>18-0650</u> . A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.					
d. <input type="checkbox"/> Fees are to be charged to a credit card. <b>WARNING:</b> Information on this form may become public. <b>Credit card information should not be included on this form.</b> Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.					
NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137 (a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.					
SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:					
Linda O. Palladino					
Patent Agent					
Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.					
777 Old Saw Mill River Road					
Tarrytown, New York 10591					
				<i>Linda O. Palladino</i> SIGNATURE	
				Linda O. Palladino NAME	
				45,636 REGISTRATION NUMBER	

Att. Docket No. REG 203B-US

FIRST CLASS MAIL CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that this document is being deposited with the United States Postal Service on this date as first class mail addressed to: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Box Sequence, P.O. Box 2327, Arlington, VA 22202.

Bernadette B. Fahey  
Bernadette B. Fahey

July 30, 2002  
Date

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

In re Application Of : Neil Stahl, et al.  
USSN : 09/787,835  
Int'l File No.: : PCT/US99/22045  
Int'l File Date: : September 22, 1999  
For : RECEPTOR BASED ANTAGONISTS, AND  
METHODS OF MAKING AND USING  
Examiner : Unknown  
Group : Unknown

July 30, 2002

Commissioner for Patents  
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office  
Box Sequence, P.O. Box 2327  
Arlington, VA 22202

**Transmittal of Sequence Listing**

Sir:

In response to the May 30, 2002 Notification of Missing Requirements Under 35 U.S.C. 371 In The United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) ("Notification"), Applicants enclose herewith as Exhibit 1: copy of the May 30, 2002, Notification, Exhibit 2: Sequence Listings in paper and computer-readable forms, Exhibit 3: copy of concurrently filed Amendment and Response to May 30, 2002, Notification (without exhibits) for the above-referenced patent application. A

Att. Docket No. REG 203B-US  
USSN: 09/787,835  
Transmittal of Sequence Listing

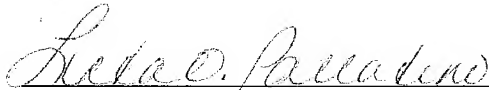
response to the May 30, 2002 Office Communication is due on July 30, 2002, and, therefore, this response is being timely filed.

Applicants direct the subject Sequence Listings submitted herewith be added to the specification.

I hereby state that the content of the paper and computer readable copies of the Sequence Listing, submitted in accordance with 37 C.F.R §1.821(c) and (e) respectively, are the same. I hereby state that the content of the paper and computer readable copies of the Sequence Listing submitted herewith and referred to herein in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.821(g), contain no new matter.

No fee is deemed necessary for filing this paper. However, if any fees are deemed necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any such fees required by this paper to Deposit Account No. 18-0650.

Respectfully submitted,



Linda O. Palladino  
Reg. No. 45,636  
Patent Agent for Applicants  
Gail M. Kempler  
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**FIRST CLASS MAIL CERTIFICATE**

I hereby certify that this document is being deposited with the United States Postal Service on this date as first class mail addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, United States Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Bernadette B. Fahey  
Bernadette B. Fahey

July 30, 2002  
Date

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**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

**Applicants:** Neil Stahl, et al.  
**U.S. Serial No.:** 09/787,835 **Examiner:** Unknown  
**Int'l File No.:** PCT/US99/22045 **Group Art Unit:** Unknown  
**Int'l Filing Date:** September 22, 1999  
**Title:** RECEPTOR BASED ANTAGONISTS, AND METHODS OF MAKING AND USING

July 30, 2002

Commissioner of Patents  
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office  
Washington, DC 20231

SIR:

AMENDMENT AND RESPONSE TO MAY 30, 2002, NOTIFICATION OF  
MISSING REQUIREMENTS UNDER 35 USC 371 IN THE UNITED STATES  
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)

Pursuant to a Notification of Missing Requirements Under 35 U.S.C. 371 in the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) issued on May 30, 2002 ("Notification"), in connection with the above-identified application, Applicants submit herewith as Exhibit A: copy of May 30, 2002, Notification.

Att. Docket No. REG 205B-US  
 USSN 09/787,835  
 Amendment and Response to May 30, 2002,  
 Notification of Missing Requirements Under  
 35 USC 371 in the United States Designated/  
 Elected Office

Prior to examination of the application on the merits, please amend the specification as follows:

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 6, line 25, with the following:

FIGURES 4A-4B (SEQ ID NO: 7). The amino acid sequence of human gp130-Fc-His6 (SEQ ID NO: 7). Amino acids 1 to 619 are from human gp130 (Hibi et al., Cell 63:1149-1157 (1990). Note that amino acid number 2 has been changed from a Leu to a Val in order to accommodate a Kozak sequence in the coding DNA sequence. The signal peptide of gp130-Fc-His6 has been italicized (amino acids 1 to 22). The Ser-Gly bridge is shown in bold type (amino acids 620, 621). Amino acids 662 to 853 are from the Fc domain of human IgG1 (Lewis, et al., J. Immunol. 151:2829-2838 (1993). (+) mark the two cysteines (amino acids number 632 and 635) of the IgG hinge preceding the Fc that form the inter-chain disulfide bridges that link two Fc domains. The hexahistidine tag is shown in bold/italic type (amino acids 854 to 859). (•) shows the position of the STOP codon.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 7, line 7, through page 8, line 5, with the following:

FIGURE 5 (SEQ ID NO: 8). The amino acid sequence of human IL-6R $\alpha$ -Fc (SEQ ID NO: 8). Key: Amino acids 1 to 358 are from human IL-6R $\alpha$  (Yamasaki, et al., Science 241:825-828 (1988). Note that amino acid number 2 has been changed from a Leu to a Val in order to accommodate a Kozak sequence in the coding DNA sequence. The signal peptide of IL-6R $\alpha$ -Fc has been italicized (amino acids 1 to 19). The Ala-Gly bridge is shown in bold type (amino acids 359, 360). Amino acids 361

Att. Docket No. REG 203B-US  
 USSN 09/787,835  
 Amendment and Response to May 30, 2002,  
 Notification of Missing Requirements Under  
 35 USC 371 in the United States Designated/  
 Elected Office

to 592 are from the Fc domain of human IgG1 (Lewis et al., J. Immunol. 151:2829-2838 (1993). (†) mark the two cysteines (amino acids number 371 and 374) of the IgG hinge preceding the Fc that form the inter-chain disulfide bridges that link two Fc domains. (•) shows the position of the STOP codon.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 8, line 17, with the following:

FIGURES 9A-B (SEQ ID NO: 9). Amino acid sequence of gp130-C $\gamma$ 1 (SEQ ID NO: 9). Key: Amino acids 1 to 619 are from human gp130 (Hibi, et al., Cell 63:1149-1157 (1990). Ser-Gly bridge is shown in bold type. Amino acids 662 to 651 are from the constant region of human IgG1 (Lewis et al., J. Immunol. 151:2829-2838 (1993). (\*) shows the position of the STOP codon.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 8, line 22, with the following:

FIGURE 10 (SEQ ID NO: 10). Amino acid sequence of gp130 $\Delta$ 3fibro (SEQ ID NO: 10). Key: Amino acids 1 to 330 are from human gp130 (Hibi et al., Cell 63:1149-1157 (1990). Other symbols as described in Figures 9A-9B (SEQ ID NO: 9).

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 8, line 26, with the following:

FIGURE 11 (SEQ ID NO: 11). Amino acid sequence of J-CH1 (SEQ ID NO: 11). Key: The Ser-Gly bridge is shown in bold, the J-peptide is shown in italics, the CH1 domain is underlined.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 9, line 1, with the following:

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 9, line4, with the following:

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 9, line 9, with the following:

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 9, line 15, with the following:

4

Att. Docket No. REG 203B-US  
U\$SN 09/787,835  
Amendment and Response to May 30, 2002,  
Notification of Missing Requirements Under  
35 USC 371 in the United States Designated/  
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Please replace the paragraph starting on page 9, line 19, with the following:

FIGURE 16 (SEQ ID NO: 16). Amino acid sequence of the soluble IL-6R $\alpha$ 313 domain (SEQ ID NO: 16): Key: Amino acids 1 to 313 comprise the truncated IL-6R $\alpha$  domain (IL-6R $\alpha$ 313). The Thr-Gly bridge is shown in bold type.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 10, line 11, with the following:

FIGURES 19A-19B. IL-6 can induce multimerization of the ligand trap.  
(Figure 19A) Two different ligand traps are depicted schematically and listed according to their ability to bind protein A. gp130-Fc•IL-6R $\alpha$ -Fc (GF6F) binds protein A via its Fc-domains, whereas gp130-CH1•IL-6R $\alpha$ -k (G16K) does not bind to protein A. (Figure 19B) Anti-kappa western blotting of proteins precipitated with Protein A-Sepharose from mixtures of GF6F  $\pm$  IL-6, G16K  $\pm$  IL-6, or GF6F plus G16K  $\pm$  IL-6, as marked.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 11, line 1, with the following:

FIGURES 21A-21D (SEQ ID NOS: 17 and 18) - Nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 17) encoding and deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 18) of fusion polypeptide designated 424 which is capable of binding the cytokine IL-4 to form a nonfunctional complex.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 11, line 5, with the following:

Att. Docket No. REG 203B-US  
USSN 09/787,835  
Amendment and Response to May 30, 2002,  
Notification of Missing Requirements Under  
35 USC 371 in the United States Designated/  
Elected Office

FIGURES 22A-22D (SEQ ID NOS: 19 and 20) - Nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 19) encoding and deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 20) of fusion polypeptide designated 603 which is capable of binding the cytokine IL-4 to form a nonfunctional complex.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 11, line 9, with the following:

FIGURES 23A-23D (SEQ ID NOS: 21 and 22)- Nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 21) encoding and deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:22) of fusion polypeptide designated 622 which is capable of binding the cytokine IL-4 to form a nonfunctional complex.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 11, line 13, with the following:

FIGURES 24A-24F (SEQ ID NOS: 23 and 24) - Nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 23) encoding and deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 24) of fusion polypeptide designated 412 which is capable of binding the cytokine IL-6 to form a nonfunctional complex.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 11, line 17, with the following:

FIGURES 25A-25F (SEQ ID NOS: 25 and 26) - Nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 25) encoding and deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 26) of fusion polypeptide designated 616 which is capable of binding the cytokine IL-6 to form a nonfunctional complex.

Att. Docket No. REG 203B-US  
 USSN 09/787,835  
 Amendment and Response to May 30, 2002,  
 Notification of Missing Requirements Under  
 35 USC 371 in the United States Designated/  
 Elected Office

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 11, line 21, with the following:

FIGURES 26A-26E (SEQ ID NOS: 27 and 28)- Nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 27) encoding and deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 28) of fusion polypeptide designated 569 which is capable of binding the cytokine IL-1 to form a nonfunctional complex.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 12, line 12, with the following:

FIGURES 31A-31G (SEQ ID NOS: 29 and 30) - The nucleotide (SEQ ID NO: 29) and encoded amino acid (SEQ ID NO: 30) sequence of the IL-4R $\alpha$ .IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.Fc single chain trap construct is set forth.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 12, line 15, with the following:

FIGURE 32A-32G (SEQ ID NOS: 31 and 32) - The nucleotide (SEQ ID NO: 31) and encoded amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 32) of the IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.IL-4R $\alpha$ .Fc single chain trap construct is set forth.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 42, line 5, with the following:

SF21 insect cells obtained from *Spodoptera frugiperda* were grown at 27C in Gibco SF900 II medium to a density of  $1 \times 10^6$  cells/mL. The individual virus stock for either GP130-Fc-His6 (Figures 4A and 4B [SEQ ID NO: 7]) or IL6Ra-Fc (Figure 5 [SEQ ID NO: 8]) was added to the bioreactor to a low multiplicity 0.01-0.1 PFU/cell to begin the infection. The infection process was allowed to continue for 5-7 days allowing maximum virus replication without incurring substantial cell lysis. The cell suspension was aseptically aliquoted into sterile

Att. Docket No. REG 203B-US  
 USSN 09/787,835  
 Amendment and Response to May 30, 2002,  
 Notification of Missing Requirements Under  
 35 USC 371 in the United States Designated/  
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centrifuge bottles and the cells removed by centrifugation. The cell-free supernatant was collected in sterile bottles and stored at 4C until further use.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 49, line 1, through page 51, line 13, with the following:

All the soluble receptor-Ig chimeric genes may be engineered in plasmid vectors including, but not limited to, vectors suitable for mammalian expression (Cos monkey kidney cells, Chinese Hamster Ovary cells [CHO], and ras-transformed fibroblasts [MG-ras]) and include a Kozak sequence (CGC CGC CAC CAT GGT G [SEQ ID NO: 3]) at the beginning of each chimeric gene for efficient translation. Engineering was performed using standard genetic engineering methodology. Each construct was verified by DNA sequencing, mammalian expression followed by western blotting with suitable antibodies, biophysical assays that determine ligand binding and dissociation, and by growth inhibition assays (XG-1, as described later). Since the domains utilized to engineer these chimeric proteins are flanked by appropriate restriction sites, it is possible to use these domains to engineer other chimeric proteins, including chimeras employing the extracellular domains of the receptors for factors such as IL-1, IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, GM-CSF, LIF, IL-11, IL-15, IFN $\gamma$ , TGF $\beta$ , and others. The amino acid coordinates for each component utilized in making the IL-6 traps are listed below (Note: numbering starts with the initiating methionine as #1; long sequences are listed using the single letter code for the twenty amino acids):

**(a) Constructs employing human gp130:**

(i) **gp130-Cy1** was engineered by fusing in frame the extracellular domain of gp130 (amino acids 1 to 619) to a Ser-Gly bridge, followed by the 330 amino acids which comprise Cy1 and a termination codon (Figures 9A and 9B [SEQ ID NO: 9]).



Att. Docket No. REG 203B-US  
U\$SN 09/787,835  
Amendment and Response to May 30, 2002,  
Notification of Missing Requirements Under  
35 USC 371 in the United States Designated/  
Elected Office

(ii) **gp130-J-C $\gamma$ 1** was engineered in the same manner as gp130-C $\gamma$ 1 except that a J-peptide (amino acid sequence: GQGTLVTVSS [SEQ ID NO: 4]) was inserted between the Ser-Gly bridge and the sequence of C $\gamma$ 1 (see Figures 9A and 9B [SEQ ID NO: 9]).

(iii) **gp130 $\Delta$ 3fibro-C $\gamma$ 1** was engineered by fusing in frame the extracellular domain of gp130 without its three fibronectin-like domains (Figure 10 [SEQ ID NO: 10]). The remaining part of this chimeric protein is identical to gp130-C $\gamma$ 1.

(iv) **gp130-J-CH1** was engineered in a manner identical for that described for gp130-C $\gamma$ 1, except that in place of the C $\gamma$ 1 region only the CH1 part of C $\gamma$ 1 has been used (Figure 11 [SEQ ID NO: 11]). The C-terminal domain of this construct includes the part of the hinge that contains the cysteine residue responsible for heterodimerization of the heavy chain of IgG with a light chain. The part of the hinge that contains the two cysteines involved in C $\gamma$ 1 homodimerization has been deleted along with the CH2 and CH3 domains.

(v) **gp130-C $\gamma$ 4** was engineered in a manner identical to that described for gp130-C $\gamma$ 1, except that C $\gamma$ 4 was used in place of C $\gamma$ 1 (Figure 12 [SEQ ID NO: 12]). In addition, an *Rsr*II DNA restriction site was engineered at the hinge region of the C $\gamma$ 4 domain by introducing two silent base mutations. The *Rsr*sII site allows for other desired genetic engineering manipulations, such as the construction of the CH1 equivalent of gp130-C $\gamma$ 4.

(vi) **gp130-K** was engineered in a manner identical to that described for gp130-C $\gamma$ 1, except that the constant region of the K light chain of human Ig was used in place of C $\gamma$ 1 (Figure 13 [SEQ ID NO: 13]).

(vi) **gp130-J-K** was engineered in a manner identical to that described for gp130-J-K, except that a j-peptide (amino acid sequence: TFGQGKVEIK [SEQ ID NO: 5]) was inserted between the Ser-Gly bridge and the K -region.

Att. Docket No. REG 203B-US  
 USSN 09/787,835  
 Amendment and Response to May 30, 2002,  
 Notification of Missing Requirements Under  
 35 USC 371 in the United States Designated/  
 Elected Office

(viii) **gp130- $\lambda$**  was engineered in a manner identical to that described for gp130-C $\gamma$ 1, except that the constant region of the  $\lambda$  light chain (Cheung, et al., Journal of Virology 66:6714-6720 (1992) of human Ig was used in place of C $\gamma$ 1 (Figure 14 [SEQ ID NO: 14]).

**Constructs employing human IL-6Ra:**

- (i) **IL6R-C $\gamma$ 1** was engineered by fusing in frame amino acids 1 to 358 of IL-6R $\alpha$  (Yamasaki et al., Science 241:825-828 (1988), which comprise the extracellular domain of IL-6R $\alpha$  (Figure 15 [SEQ ID NO: 15]), to an Ala-Gly bridge, followed by the 330 amino acids which comprise C $\gamma$ 1 and a termination codon.
- (ii) **IL6R- $\kappa$**  was engineered as described for IL6R-C $\gamma$ 1, except that the  $\kappa$ -domain (Figure 13 [SEQ ID NO: 13]) utilized for gp130- $\kappa$  was used in place of C $\gamma$ 1.
- (iii) **IL6R-j- $\kappa$**  was engineered as described for IL6R- $\kappa$  except that the j-peptide described for gp130-j- $\kappa$  was placed between the Ala-Gly bridge and the  $\kappa$ -domain.
- (iv) Three additional constructs, **IL6R313-C $\gamma$ 1**, **IL6R313- $\kappa$** , and **IL6R313-j- $\kappa$** , were engineered as using a truncated form of IL-6Ra comprised of amino acids 1 to 313 (Figure 16 [SEQ ID NO: 16]). Each of these constructs were made by fusing in frame IL6R313 with a Thr-Gly bridge followed by the C $\gamma$ 1,  $\kappa$ -, and j- $\kappa$ -domains described above. These constructs were engineered in order to complement the gp130 $\Delta$ 3fibro-derived constructs.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 53, line 5, with the following:

In a different set of experiments the ability of the ligand traps to multimerize in the presence of ligand was tested. An example of this is shown on Figures 19A and 19B. IL-6-induced association of gp130-Fc•IL-6R $\alpha$ -Fc with gp130-CH1•IL-6R $\alpha$ - $\kappa$  was

Att. Docket No. REG 203B-US  
 USSN 09/787,835  
 Amendment and Response to May 30, 2002,  
 Notification of Missing Requirements Under  
 35 USC 371 in the United States Designated/  
 Elected Office

determined by testing whether gp130-CH1•IL-6R $\alpha$ -K, which does not by itself bind protein A, could be precipitated by protein A-Sepharose in the presence of gp130-Fc•IL-6R $\alpha$ -Fc in an IL-6-dependent manner (Figures 9A and 9B [SEQ ID NO: 9]). Precipitation of gp130-CH1•IL-6R $\alpha$ -K by Protein A-Sepharose was determined by western blotting with an anti-kappa specific HRP conjugate, which does not detect gp130-Fc•IL-6R $\alpha$ -Fc. gp130-CH1•IL-6R $\alpha$ -K could be precipitated by Protein A-Sepharose only when both gp130-Fc•IL-6R $\alpha$ -Fc and IL-6 were present. This result conclusively indicates that IL-6 can induce ligand trap multimerization, and further indicate that the ligand trap can mimic the hexameric cytokine•R $\alpha$ •signal transducer complex (Figure 1). Ligand-induced multimerization may play a significant role in the clearance of cytokine•ligand trap complexes *in vivo*.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 55, line 12, with the following:

The nucleotide sequences encoding the cytokine traps were constructed from the individual cloned DNAs (described *supra*) by standard cloning and PCR techniques. In each case, the sequences were constructed in frame such that the sequence encoding the first fusion polypeptide component was fused to the sequence encoding the second fusion polypeptide component followed by an Fc domain (hinge, CH2 and CH3 region of human IgG1) as the multimerizing component. In some cases extra nucleotides were inserted in frame between sequences encoding the first and second fusion polypeptide components to add a linker region between the two components (See Figures. 21A-21D [SEQ ID NO: 17] - trap 424; Figures. 24A-24F [SEQ ID NO: 23] - trap 412; and Figures. 26A-26E [SEQ ID NO: 27]- trap 569).

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 55, line 24, with the following:

For the IL-4 traps, 424 (Figures. 21A-21D [SEQ ID NO: 17]), 603 (Figures. 22A-22D [SEQ ID NO: 19]) and 622 (Figures. 23A-23D) [SEQ ID NO: 21], the IL-2R $\gamma$  component is 5', followed by the IL4R $\alpha$  component and then the Fc component. For

Att. Docket No. REG 203B-US  
 USSN 09/787,835  
 Amendment and Response to May 30, 2002,  
 Notification of Missing Requirements Under  
 35 USC 371 in the United States Designated/  
 Elected Office

the IL-6 traps, 412 (Figures. 24A-24F [SEQ ID NO: 23]) and 616 (Figures. 25A-25F [SEQ ID NO: 25]), the IL-6R $\alpha$  component is 5' followed by the gp130 component and then the Fc domain. For the IL-1 trap 569 (Figures. 26A-26E [SEQ ID NO: 27]) the IL-1RAcP component is 5' followed by the IL-1RI component and then the Fc domain. The final constructs were cloned into the mammalian expression vector pCDNA3.1 (STRATAGENE).

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 56, line 1, with the following:

In the 569 sequence (Figures. 26A-26E [SEQ ID NO: 27]), nucleotides 1-1074 encode the IL1RAcP component, nucleotides 1075 -1098 encode a linker region, nucleotides 1099-2043 encode the IL1RI component and nucleotides 2044-2730 encode the Fc domain.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 56, line 7, with the following:

In the 412 sequence (Figures. 24A-24F [SEQ ID NO: 23]), nucleotides 1-993 encode the IL6R $\alpha$  component, nucleotides 994-1023 encode a linker region, nucleotides 1024-2814 encode the gp130 component and nucleotides 2815-3504 encode the Fc domain.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 56, line 12, with the following:

In the 616 sequence (Figures. 25A-25F [SEQ ID NO: 25]), nucleotides 1-993 encode the IL6R $\alpha$  component, nucleotides 994-2784 encode the gp130 component and nucleotides 2785-3474 encode the Fc domain.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 56, line 16, with the following:

In the 424 (Figures. 21A-21D [SEQ ID NO: 17]) and 622 (Figures. 23A-23D [SEQ ID NO: 21]) sequences, nucleotides 1-762 encode the IL2R $\gamma$  component, nucleotides 763-771 encode a linker region, nucleotides 772-1395 encode the IL4R $\alpha$  component and nucleotides 1396-2082 encode the Fc domain.

Finally, in the 603 sequence (Figures. 22A-22D [SEQ ID NO: 19]), nucleotides 1-762 encode the IL2R $\gamma$  component, nucleotides 763-1386 encode the IL4R $\alpha$  component and nucleotides 1387-2073 encode the Fc domain.

Figure 29 shows that the IL6 trap (6SC412 IL6R-scb-gpx-FcΔC1) described in Figures. 24A-24F (SEQ ID NOS: 23 and 24) is a better antagonist of IL-6 in the XG1 bioassay than the neutralizing monoclonal antibody to human IL-6 - BE8.

Figure 30 shows that the trap 569 (Figures 26A - 26E [SEQ ID NOS: 27 and 28]) is able to antagonize the effects of IL-1 and block the IL-6 production from MRC 5 cells upon treatment with IL-1. At a concentration of 10nM, the trap 569 is able to block the production of IL-6 up to an IL-1 concentration of 3nM. In contrast, the IL-1RI.Fc is a much poorer antagonist of IL-1. It is only able to block the effects of IL-1 up to about 10-20 pM. Thus, the trap 569 is approximately 100x better at blocking IL-1 than IL1RI.Fc.

1. To create the IL-13/IL-4 dual trap designated IL-4R $\alpha$ .IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.Fc, the human IL-4R $\alpha$  extracellular domain (corresponding to nucleotides #1-693 of Figures 31A - 31G [SEQ ID NO: 29]) and the human IL-13R $\alpha$ 1 extracellular domain (corresponding to nucleotides #700-1665 of Figures 31A - 31G [SEQ ID NO: 29]) were amplified by

Att. Docket No. REG 203B-US  
 USSN 09/787,835  
 Amendment and Response to May 30, 2002,  
 Notification of Missing Requirements Under  
 35 USC 371 in the United States Designated/  
 Elected Office

standard PCR techniques and ligated into an expression vector pMT21 which contained the human Fc sequence (corresponding to nucleotides #1671-2355 of Figures 31A - 31G [SEQ ID NO: 29]), thus creating a fusion protein consisting of the IL-4R $\alpha$ , IL-13R $\alpha$ 1, and the hinge, CH2 and CH3 region of human IgG1 from the N to C terminus. In addition, a two amino acid linker (corresponding to nucleotides #694-699 of Figures 31A - 31G [SEQ ID NO: 30]) with the amino acid sequence SerGly was constructed in frame between the IL-4R $\alpha$  and the IL-13R $\alpha$ 1 and a two amino acid linker (corresponding to nucleotides #1666-1671 of Figures 31A - 31G [SEQ ID NO: 30]) with the amino acid sequence ThrGly was constructed in frame between the IL-13R $\alpha$ 1 and the Fc portion. All sequences were sequence-verified by standard techniques. The IL-4R $\alpha$ .IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.Fc coding sequence was then subcloned into the expression vector pCDNA3.1 (Stratagene) using standard molecular biology techniques.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 64, line 9, with the following:

2. To create the IL-13/IL-4 dual trap designated IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.IL-4R $\alpha$ .Fc, the IL-13R $\alpha$ 1 extracellular domain (corresponding to nucleotides #1-1029 of Figure 32A - Figure 32G [SEQ ID NO: 31]) and the human IL-4R $\alpha$  (corresponding to nucleotides # 1060-1692 of Figure 32A - Figure 32G [SEQ ID NO: 31]) were amplified by standard PCR techniques and ligated into the expression vector pJFE14, which contains the human Fc sequence (corresponding to nucleotides #1699-2382 of Figure 32A - Figure 32G [SEQ ID NO: 31]) to create a fusion protein consisting of the IL-13R $\alpha$ 1, IL-4R $\alpha$ , and the hinge, CH2 and CH3 region of human IgG1 from the N to C terminus. In addition, a ten amino acid linker with the amino acid sequence GlyAlaProSerGlyGlyGlyGlyArgPro (SEQ ID NO: 6)(corresponding to nucleotide #1030-1059 of Figure 32A - Figure 32G [SEQ ID NO: 31]) was constructed in frame between the IL-13R $\alpha$ 1 and the IL-4R $\alpha$  and a two amino acid linker (corresponding to nucleotides #1693-1698 of Figure 32A - Figure 32G [SEQ ID NO: 32]) with the amino acid sequence SerGly was constructed in frame between IL-4R $\alpha$  and the Fc

Att. Docket No. REG 203B-US  
USSN 09/787,835  
Amendment and Response to May 30, 2002,  
Notification of Missing Requirements Under  
35 USC 371 in the United States Designated/  
Elected Office

portion. All sequences were sequence-verified using standard techniques. The coding sequence of IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.IL-4R $\alpha$ .Fc was then subcloned into the expression vector pCDNA3.1 (Stratagene) using standard molecular biology techniques.

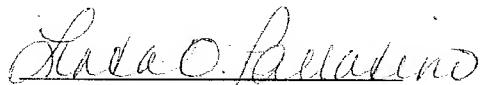
#### REMARKS

This amendment is being made merely to conform the specification to the formal drawings that are being submitted herewith and to insert sequence identifiers. The drawing changes and amendment are needed in order to comply with the rules regarding drawings containing multiple views. Applicants submit herewith as Exhibit B: Marked -Up Versions of pages 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 42, 49, 50, 51, 53, 55, 56, 62, 63, and 64.

Applicants contend that no new matter is introduced by these Amendments and, therefore, respectfully request entry of the Amendments.

Applicants submit herewith as Exhibit C: copy of the Transmittal of Sequence Listing (without exhibits) which is being submitted concurrently.

No fee is deemed necessary in connection with this submission. However, if any fee is deemed necessary, authorization is hereby given to charge the fee to Deposit Account No. 18-0650.



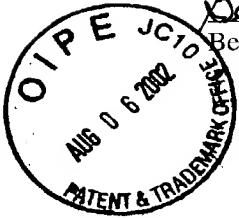
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# 6

**FIRST CLASS MAIL CERTIFICATE**

I hereby certify that this document is being deposited with the United States Postal Service on this date as first class mail addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, United States Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, D.C. 20231.



*Bernadette B. Fahey*  
Bernadette B. Fahey

July 30, 2002

Date

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**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

**Applicants:** Neil Stahl, et al.

**U.S. Serial No.:** 09/787,835      **Examiner:** Unknown

**Int'l File No.:** PCT/US99/22045      **Group Art Unit:** Unknown

**Int'l Filing Date:** September 22, 1999

**Title:** RECEPTOR BASED ANTAGONISTS, AND METHODS OF MAKING AND USING

July 30, 2002

Commissioner of Patents  
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office  
Washington, DC 20231

SIR:

**AMENDMENT AND RESPONSE TO MAY 30, 2002, NOTIFICATION OF  
MISSING REQUIREMENTS UNDER 35 USC 371 IN THE UNITED STATES  
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)**

Pursuant to a Notification of Missing Requirements Under 35 U.S.C. 371 in the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) issued on May 30, 2002 ("Notification"), in connection with the above-identified application, Applicants submit herewith as Exhibit A: copy of May 30, 2002, Notification.



Att. Docket No. REG 203B-US  
 USSN 09/787,835  
 Amendment and Response to May 30, 2002,  
 Notification of Missing Requirements Under  
 35 USC 371 in the United States Designated/  
 Elected Office

Prior to examination of the application on the merits, please amend the specification as follows:

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 6, line 25, with the following:

FIGURES 4A-4B (SEQ ID NO: 7). The amino acid sequence of human gp130-Fc-His6 (SEQ ID NO: 7). Amino acids 1 to 619 are from human gp130 (Hibi et al., Cell 63:1149-1157 (1990). Note that amino acid number 2 has been changed from a Leu to a Val in order to accommodate a Kozak sequence in the coding DNA sequence. The signal peptide of gp130-Fc-His6 has been italicized (amino acids 1 to 22). The Ser-Gly bridge is shown in bold type (amino acids 620, 621). Amino acids 662 to 853 are from the Fc domain of human IgG1 (Lewis, et al., J. Immunol. 151:2829-2838 (1993). (+) mark the two cysteines (amino acids number 632 and 635) of the IgG hinge preceding the Fc that form the inter-chain disulfide bridges that link two Fc domains. The hexahistidine tag is shown in bold/italic type (amino acids 854 to 859). (•) shows the position of the STOP codon.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 7, line 7, through page 8, line 5, with the following:

FIGURE 5 (SEQ ID NO: 8). The amino acid sequence of human IL-6R $\alpha$ -Fc (SEQ ID NO: 8). Key: Amino acids 1 to 358 are from human IL-6R $\alpha$  (Yamasaki, et al., Science 241:825-828 (1988). Note that amino acid number 2 has been changed from a Leu to a Val in order to accommodate a Kozak sequence in the coding DNA sequence. The signal peptide of IL-6R $\alpha$ -Fc has been italicized (amino acids 1 to 19). The Ala-Gly bridge is shown in bold type (amino acids 359, 360). Amino acids 361

Att. Docket No. REG 203B-US  
 USSN 09/787,835  
 Amendment and Response to May 30, 2002,  
 Notification of Missing Requirements Under  
 35 USC 371 in the United States Designated/  
 Elected Office

to 592 are from the Fc domain of human IgG1 (Lewis et al., J. Immunol. 151:2829-2838 (1993). (†) mark the two cysteines (amino acids number 371 and 374) of the IgG hinge preceding the Fc that form the inter-chain disulfide bridges that link two Fc domains. (•) shows the position of the STOP codon.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 8, line 17, with the following:

FIGURES 9A-B (SEQ ID NO: 9). Amino acid sequence of gp130-Cγ1 (SEQ ID NO: 9). Key: Amino acids 1 to 619 are from human gp130 (Hibi, et al., Cell 63:1149-1157 (1990). Ser-Gly bridge is shown in bold type. Amino acids 662 to 651 are from the constant region of human IgG1 (Lewis et al., J. Immunol. 151:2829-2838 (1993). (\*) shows the position of the STOP codon.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 8, line 22, with the following:

FIGURE 10 (SEQ ID NO: 10). Amino acid sequence of gp130Δ3fibro (SEQ ID NO: 10). Key: Amino acids 1 to 330 are from human gp130 (Hibi et al., Cell 63:1149-1157 (1990). Other symbols as described in Figures 9A-9B (SEQ ID NO: 9).

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 8, line 26, with the following:

FIGURE 11 (SEQ ID NO: 11). Amino acid sequence of J-CH1 (SEQ ID NO: 11). Key: The Ser-Gly bridge is shown in bold, the J-peptide is shown in italics, the CH1 domain is underlined.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 9, line 1, with the following:

Att. Docket No. REG 203B-US  
 USSN 09/787,835  
 Amendment and Response to May 30, 2002,  
 Notification of Missing Requirements Under  
 35 USC 371 in the United States Designated/  
 Elected Office

FIGURE 12 (SEQ ID NO: 12). Amino acid sequence of C $\gamma$ 4 (SEQ ID NO: 12). Key:  
 The Ser-Gly bridge is shown in bold type. Amino acids 2 to 239 comprise the C $\gamma$ 4  
 sequence.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 9, line 4, with the following:

FIGURE 13 (SEQ ID NO: 13). Amino acid sequence of  $\kappa$ -domain (SEQ ID NO: 13).  
 Key: The Ser-Gly bridge is shown in bold type. Amino acids 2 to 108 comprise the  $\kappa$   
 domain. The C-terminal cysteine (amino acid 108) is that involved in the disulfide  
 bond of the  $\kappa$  domain with the C $\text{H}$ 1 domain of C $\gamma$ .

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 9, line 9, with the following:

FIGURE 14 (SEQ ID NO: 14). Amino acid sequence of  $\lambda$ -domain (SEQ ID NO: 14).  
 Key: The Ser-Gly bridge is shown in bold type. Amino acids 2 to 106 comprise the  
 $\lambda$  domain (Cheung, et al., J. Virol. 66: 6714-6720 (1992)). The C-terminal cysteine  
 (amino acid 106) is that involved in the disulfide bond of the  $\lambda$  domain with the C $\text{H}$ 1  
 domain of C $\gamma$ .

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 9, line 15, with the following:

FIGURE 15 (SEQ ID NO: 15). Amino acid sequence of the soluble IL-6R $\alpha$  domain  
 (SEQ ID NO: 15). Key: Amino acids 1 to 358 comprise the soluble IL-6R $\alpha$  domain  
 (Yamasaki, et al., Science 241:825-828 (1988)). The Ala-Gly bridge is shown in bold  
 type.

Att. Docket No. REG 203B-US  
 USSN 09/787,835  
 Amendment and Response to May 30, 2002,  
 Notification of Missing Requirements Under  
 35 USC 371 in the United States Designated/  
 Elected Office

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 9, line 19, with the following:

FIGURE 16 (SEQ ID NO: 16). Amino acid sequence of the soluble IL-6R $\alpha$ 313 domain (SEQ ID NO: 16): Key: Amino acids 1 to 313 comprise the truncated IL-6R $\alpha$  domain (IL-6R $\alpha$ 313). The Thr-Gly bridge is shown in bold type.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 10, line 11, with the following:

FIGURES 19A-19B. IL-6 can induce multimerization of the ligand trap.  
 (Figure 19A) Two different ligand traps are depicted schematically and listed according to their ability to bind protein A. gp130-Fc•IL-6R $\alpha$ -Fc (GF6F) binds protein A via its Fc-domains, whereas gp130-CH1•IL-6R $\alpha$ -k (G16K) does not bind to protein A. (Figure 19B) Anti-kappa western blotting of proteins precipitated with Protein A-Sepharose from mixtures of GF6F  $\pm$  IL-6, G16K  $\pm$  IL-6, or GF6F plus G16K  $\pm$  IL-6, as marked.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 11, line 1, with the following:

FIGURES 21A-21D (SEQ ID NOS: 17 and 18) - Nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 17) encoding and deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 18) of fusion polypeptide designated 424 which is capable of binding the cytokine IL-4 to form a nonfunctional complex.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 11, line 5, with the following:

Att. Docket No. REG 203B-US  
USSN 09/787,835  
Amendment and Response to May 30, 2002,  
Notification of Missing Requirements Under  
35 USC 371 in the United States Designated/  
Elected Office

FIGURES 22A-22D (SEQ ID NOS: 19 and 20) - Nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 19) encoding and deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 20) of fusion polypeptide designated 603 which is capable of binding the cytokine IL-4 to form a nonfunctional complex.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 11, line 9, with the following:

FIGURES 23A-23D (SEQ ID NOS: 21 and 22)- Nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 21) encoding and deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:22) of fusion polypeptide designated 622 which is capable of binding the cytokine IL-4 to form a nonfunctional complex.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 11, line 13, with the following:

FIGURES 24A-24F (SEQ ID NOS: 23 and 24) - Nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 23) encoding and deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 24) of fusion polypeptide designated 412 which is capable of binding the cytokine IL-6 to form a nonfunctional complex.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 11, line 17, with the following:

FIGURES 25A-25F (SEQ ID NOS: 25 and 26) - Nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 25) encoding and deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 26) of fusion polypeptide designated 616 which is capable of binding the cytokine IL-6 to form a nonfunctional complex.

Att. Docket No. REG 203B-US  
 USSN 09/787,835  
 Amendment and Response to May 30, 2002,  
 Notification of Missing Requirements Under  
 35 USC 371 in the United States Designated/  
 Elected Office

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 11, line 21, with the following:

FIGURES 26A-26E (SEQ ID NOS: 27 and 28)- Nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 27) encoding and deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 28) of fusion polypeptide designated 569 which is capable of binding the cytokine IL-1 to form a nonfunctional complex.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 12, line 12, with the following:

FIGURES 31A-31G (SEQ ID NOS: 29 and 30) - The nucleotide (SEQ ID NO: 29) and encoded amino acid (SEQ ID NO: 30) sequence of the IL-4R $\alpha$ .IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.Fc single chain trap construct is set forth.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 12, line 15, with the following:

FIGURE 32A-32G (SEQ ID NOS: 31 and 32) - The nucleotide (SEQ ID NO: 31) and encoded amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 32) of the IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.IL-4R $\alpha$ .Fc single chain trap construct is set forth.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 42, line 5, with the following:

SF21 insect cells obtained from *Spodoptera frugiperda* were grown at 27C in Gibco SF900 II medium to a density of  $1 \times 10^6$  cells/mL. The individual virus stock for either GP130-Fc-His<sub>6</sub> (Figures 4A and 4B [SEQ ID NO: 7]) or IL6Ra-Fc (Figure 5 [SEQ ID NO: 8]) was added to the bioreactor to a low multiplicity 0.01-0.1 PFU/cell to begin the infection. The infection process was allowed to continue for 5-7 days allowing maximum virus replication without incurring substantial cell lysis. The cell suspension was aseptically aliquoted into sterile

Att. Docket No. REG 203B-US  
 USSN 09/787,835  
 Amendment and Response to May 30, 2002,  
 Notification of Missing Requirements Under  
 35 USC 371 in the United States Designated/  
 Elected Office

centrifuge bottles and the cells removed by centrifugation. The cell-free supernatant was collected in sterile bottles and stored at 4C until further use.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 49, line 1, through page 51, line 13, with the following:

All the soluble receptor-Ig chimeric genes may be engineered in plasmid vectors including, but not limited to, vectors suitable for mammalian expression (Cos monkey kidney cells, Chinese Hamster Ovary cells [CHO], and ras-transformed fibroblasts [MG-ras]) and include a Kozak sequence (CGC CGC CAC CAT GGT G [SEQ ID NO: 3]) at the beginning of each chimeric gene for efficient translation. Engineering was performed using standard genetic engineering methodology. Each construct was verified by DNA sequencing, mammalian expression followed by western blotting with suitable antibodies, biophysical assays that determine ligand binding and dissociation, and by growth inhibition assays (XG-1, as described later). Since the domains utilized to engineer these chimeric proteins are flanked by appropriate restriction sites, it is possible to use these domains to engineer other chimeric proteins, including chimeras employing the extracellular domains of the receptors for factors such as IL-1, IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, GM-CSF, LIF, IL-11, IL-15, IFN $\gamma$ , TGF $\beta$ , and others. The amino acid coordinates for each component utilized in making the IL-6 traps are listed below (Note: numbering starts with the initiating methionine as #1; long sequences are listed using the single letter code for the twenty amino acids):

**(a) Constructs employing human gp130:**

(i) **gp130-C $\gamma$ 1** was engineered by fusing in frame the extracellular domain of gp130 (amino acids 1 to 619) to a Ser-Gly bridge, followed by the 330 amino acids which comprise C $\gamma$ 1 and a termination codon (Figures 9A and 9B [SEQ ID NO: 9]).

Att. Docket No. REG 203B-US  
 USSN 09/787,835  
 Amendment and Response to May 30, 2002,  
 Notification of Missing Requirements Under  
 35 USC 371 in the United States Designated/  
 Elected Office

- (ii) **gp130-J-C $\gamma$ 1** was engineered in the same manner as gp130-C $\gamma$ 1 except that a J-peptide (amino acid sequence: GQGTLVTVSS [SEQ ID NO: 4]) was inserted between the Ser-Gly bridge and the sequence of C $\gamma$ 1 (see Figures 9A and 9B [SEQ ID NO: 9]).
- (iii) **gp130 $\Delta$ 3fibro-C $\gamma$ 1** was engineered by fusing in frame the extracellular domain of gp130 without its three fibronectin-like domains (Figure 10 [SEQ ID NO: 10]). The remaining part of this chimeric protein is identical to gp130-C $\gamma$ 1.
- (iv) **gp130-J-CH1** was engineered in a manner identical for that described for gp130-C $\gamma$ 1, except that in place of the C $\gamma$ 1 region only the CH1 part of C $\gamma$ 1 has been used (Figure 11 [SEQ ID NO: 11]). The C-terminal domain of this construct includes the part of the hinge that contains the cysteine residue responsible for heterodimerization of the heavy chain of IgG with a light chain. The part of the hinge that contains the two cysteines involved in C $\gamma$ 1 homodimerization has been deleted along with the CH2 and CH3 domains.
- (v) **gp130-C $\gamma$ 4** was engineered in a manner identical to that described for gp130-C $\gamma$ 1, except that C $\gamma$ 4 was used in place of C $\gamma$ 1 (Figure 12 [SEQ ID NO: 12]). In addition, an *Rsr*II DNA restriction site was engineered at the hinge region of the C $\gamma$ 4 domain by introducing two silent base mutations. The *Rsr*sII site allows for other desired genetic engineering manipulations, such as the construction of the CH1 equivalent of gp130-C $\gamma$ 4.
- (vi) **gp130-K** was engineered in a manner identical to that described for gp130-C $\gamma$ 1, except that the constant region of the K light chain of human Ig was used in place of C $\gamma$ 1 (Figure 13 [SEQ ID NO: 13]).
- (vi) **gp130-J- K** was engineered in a manner identical to that described for gp130-J-K, except that a j-peptide (amino acid sequence: TFGQGTKVEIK [SEQ ID NO: 5]) was inserted between the Ser-Gly bridge and the K -region.



Att. Docket No. REG 203B-US  
 USSN 09/787,835  
 Amendment and Response to May 30, 2002,  
 Notification of Missing Requirements Under  
 35 USC 371 in the United States Designated/  
 Elected Office

(viii) **gp130- $\lambda$**  was engineered in a manner identical to that described for gp130-C $\gamma$ 1, except that the constant region of the  $\lambda$  light chain (Cheung, et al., Journal of Virology 66:6714-6720 (1992) of human Ig was used in place of C $\gamma$ 1 (Figure 14 [SEQ ID NO: 14]).

**Constructs employing human IL-6Ra:**

- (i) **IL6R-C $\gamma$ 1** was engineered by fusing in frame amino acids 1 to 358 of IL-6R $\alpha$  (Yamasaki et al., Science 241:825-828 (1988), which comprise the extracellular domain of IL-6R $\alpha$  (Figure 15 [SEQ ID NO: 15]), to an Ala-Gly bridge, followed by the 330 amino acids which comprise C $\gamma$ 1 and a termination codon.
- (ii) **IL6R- $\kappa$**  was engineered as described for IL6R-C $\gamma$ 1, except that the  $\kappa$ -domain (Figure 13 [SEQ ID NO: 13]) utilized for gp130- $\kappa$  was used in place of C $\gamma$ 1.
- (iii) **IL6R-j- $\kappa$**  was engineered as described for IL6R- $\kappa$  except that the j-peptide described for gp130-j- $\kappa$  was placed between the Ala-Gly bridge and the  $\kappa$ -domain.
- (iv) Three additional constructs, **IL6R313-C $\gamma$ 1**, **IL6R313- $\kappa$** , and **IL6R313-j- $\kappa$** , were engineered as using a truncated form of IL-6Ra comprised of amino acids 1 to 313 (Figure 16 [SEQ ID NO: 16]). Each of these constructs were made by fusing in frame IL6R313 with a Thr-Gly bridge followed by the C $\gamma$ 1,  $\kappa$ -, and j- $\kappa$ -domains described above. These constructs were engineered in order to complement the gp130 $\Delta$ 3fibro-derived constructs.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 53, line 5, with the following:

In a different set of experiments the ability of the ligand traps to multimerize in the presence of ligand was tested. An example of this is shown on Figures 19A and 19B. IL-6-induced association of gp130-Fc•IL-6R $\alpha$ -Fc with gp130-CH1•IL-6R $\alpha$ - $\kappa$  was

Att. Docket No. REG 203B-US  
 USSN 09/787,835  
 Amendment and Response to May 30, 2002,  
 Notification of Missing Requirements Under  
 35 USC 371 in the United States Designated/  
 Elected Office

determined by testing whether gp130-CH1•IL-6R $\alpha$ - $\kappa$ , which does not by itself bind protein A, could be precipitated by protein A-Sepharose in the presence of gp130-Fc•IL-6R $\alpha$ -Fc in an IL-6-depended manner (Figures 9A and 9B [SEQ ID NO: 9]). Precipitation of gp130-CH1•IL-6R $\alpha$ - $\kappa$  by Protein A-Sepharose was determined by western blotting with an anti-kappa specific HRP conjugate, which does not detect gp130-Fc•IL-6R $\alpha$ -Fc. gp130-CH1•IL-6R $\alpha$ - $\kappa$  could be precipitated by Protein A-Sepharose only when both gp130-Fc•IL-6R $\alpha$ -Fc and IL-6 were present. This result conclusively indicates that IL-6 can induce ligand trap multimerization, and further indicate that the ligand trap can mimic the hexameric cytokine•R $\alpha$ •signal transducer complex (Figure 1). Ligand-induced multimerization may play a significant role in the clearance of cytokine•ligand trap complexes *in vivo*.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 55, line 12, with the following:

The nucleotide sequences encoding the cytokine traps were constructed from the individual cloned DNAs (described *supra*) by standard cloning and PCR techniques. In each case, the sequences were constructed in frame such that the sequence encoding the first fusion polypeptide component was fused to the sequence encoding the second fusion polypeptide component followed by an Fc domain (hinge, CH2 and CH3 region of human IgG1) as the multimerizing component. In some cases extra nucleotides were inserted in frame between sequences encoding the first and second fusion polypeptide components to add a linker region between the two components (See Figures. 21A-21D [SEQ ID NO: 17] - trap 424; Figures. 24A-24F [SEQ ID NO: 23] - trap 412; and Figures. 26A-26E [SEQ ID NO: 27]- trap 569).

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 55, line 24, with the following:

For the IL-4 traps, 424 (Figures. 21A-21D [SEQ ID NO: 17]), 603 (Figures. 22A-22D [SEQ ID NO: 19]) and 622 (Figures. 23A-23D) [SEQ ID NO: 21], the IL-2R $\gamma$  component is 5', followed by the IL4R $\alpha$  component and then the Fc component. For

Att. Docket No. REG 203B-US  
 USSN 09/787,835  
 Amendment and Response to May 30, 2002,  
 Notification of Missing Requirements Under  
 35 USC 371 in the United States Designated/  
 Elected Office

the IL-6 traps, 412 (Figures. 24A-24F [SEQ ID NO: 23]) and 616 (Figures. 25A-25F [SEQ ID NO: 25]), the IL-6R $\alpha$  component is 5' followed by the gp130 component and then the Fc domain. For the IL-1 trap 569 (Figures. 26A-26E [SEQ ID NO: 27]) the IL-1RAcP component is 5' followed by the IL-1RI component and then the Fc domain. The final constructs were cloned into the mammalian expression vector pCDNA3.1 (STRATAGENE).

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 56, line 1, with the following:

In the 569 sequence (Figures. 26A-26E [SEQ ID NO: 27]), nucleotides 1-1074 encode the IL1RAcP component, nucleotides 1075 -1098 encode a linker region, nucleotides 1099-2043 encode the IL1RI component and nucleotides 2044-2730 encode the Fc domain.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 56, line 7, with the following:

In the 412 sequence (Figures. 24A-24F [SEQ ID NO: 23]), nucleotides 1-993 encode the IL6R $\alpha$  component, nucleotides 994-1023 encode a linker region, nucleotides 1024-2814 encode the gp130 component and nucleotides 2815-3504 encode the Fc domain.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 56, line 12, with the following:

In the 616 sequence (Figures. 25A-25F [SEQ ID NO: 25]), nucleotides 1-993 encode the IL6R $\alpha$  component, nucleotides 994-2784 encode the gp130 component and nucleotides 2785-3474 encode the Fc domain.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 56, line 16, with the following:

In the 424 (Figures. 21A-21D [SEQ ID NO: 17]) and 622 (Figures. 23A-23D [SEQ ID NO: 21]) sequences, nucleotides 1-762 encode the IL2R $\gamma$  component, nucleotides 763-771 encode a linker region, nucleotides 772-1395 encode the IL4R $\alpha$  component and nucleotides 1396-2082 encode the Fc domain.

Att. Docket No. REG 203B-US  
 USSN 09/787,835  
 Amendment and Response to May 30, 2002,  
 Notification of Missing Requirements Under  
 35 USC 371 in the United States Designated/  
 Elected Office

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 56, line 21, with the following:

Finally, in the 603 sequence (Figures. 22A-22D [SEQ ID NO: 19]), nucleotides 1-762 encode the IL2R $\gamma$  component, nucleotides 763-1386 encode the IL4R $\alpha$  component and nucleotides 1387-2073 encode the Fc domain.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 62, line 11, with the following:

Figure 29 shows that the IL6 trap (6SC412 IL6R-scb-gpx-Fc $\Delta$ C1) described in Figures. 24A-24F (SEQ ID NOS: 23 and 24) is a better antagonist of IL-6 in the XG1 bioassay than the neutralizing monoclonal antibody to human IL-6 - BE8.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 63, line 11, with the following:

Figure 30 shows that the trap 569 (Figures 26A - 26E [SEQ ID NOS: 27 and 28]) is able to antagonize the effects of IL-1 and block the IL-6 production from MRC 5 cells upon treatment with IL-1. At a concentration of 10nM, the trap 569 is able to block the production of IL-6 up to an IL-1 concentration of 3nM. In contrast, the IL-1RI.Fc is a much poorer antagonist of IL-1. It is only able to block the effects of IL-1 up to about 10-20 pM. Thus, the trap 569 is approximately 100x better at blocking IL-1 than IL1RI.Fc.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 63, line 21, through 64, line 7, with the following:

1. To create the IL-13/IL-4 dual trap designated IL-4R $\alpha$ .IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.Fc, the human IL-4R $\alpha$  extracellular domain (corresponding to nucleotides #1-693 of Figures 31A - 31G [SEQ ID NO: 29]) and the human IL-13R $\alpha$ 1 extracellular domain (corresponding to nucleotides #700-1665 of Figures 31A - 31G [SEQ ID NO: 29]) were amplified by

Att. Docket No. REG 203B-US  
 USSN 09/787,835  
 Amendment and Response to May 30, 2002,  
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 35 USC 371 in the United States Designated/  
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standard PCR techniques and ligated into an expression vector pMT21 which contained the human Fc sequence (corresponding to nucleotides #1671-2355 of Figures 31A - 31G [SEQ ID NO: 29]), thus creating a fusion protein consisting of the IL-4R $\alpha$  , IL-13R $\alpha$ 1, and the hinge, CH2 and CH3 region of human IgG1 from the N to C terminus. In addition, a two amino acid linker (corresponding to nucleotides #694-699 of Figures 31A - 31G [SEQ ID NO: 30]) with the amino acid sequence SerGly was constructed in frame between the IL-4R $\alpha$  and the IL-13R $\alpha$ 1 and a two amino acid linker (corresponding to nucleotides #1666-1671 of Figures 31A - 31G [SEQ ID NO: 30]) with the amino acid sequence ThrGly was constructed in frame between the IL-13R $\alpha$ 1 and the Fc portion. All sequences were sequence-verified by standard techniques. The IL-4R $\alpha$ .IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.Fc coding sequence was then subcloned into the expression vector pCDNA3.1 (Stratagene) using standard molecular biology techniques.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 64, line 9, with the following:

2. To create the IL-13/IL-4 dual trap designated IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.IL-4R $\alpha$ .Fc, the IL-13R $\alpha$ 1 extracellular domain (corresponding to nucleotides #1-1029 of Figure 32A - Figure 32G [SEQ ID NO: 31]) and the human IL-4R $\alpha$  (corresponding to nucleotides # 1060-1692 of Figure 32A - Figure 32G [SEQ ID NO: 31]) were amplified by standard PCR techniques and ligated into the expression vector pJFE14, which contains the human Fc sequence (corresponding to nucleotides #1699-2382 of Figure 32A - Figure 32G [SEQ ID NO: 31]) to create a fusion protein consisting of the IL-13R $\alpha$ 1, IL-4R $\alpha$ , and the hinge, CH2 and CH3 region of human IgG1 from the N to C terminus. In addition, a ten amino acid linker with the amino acid sequence GlyAlaProSerGlyGlyGlyGlyArgPro (SEQ ID NO: 6)(corresponding to nucleotide #1030-1059 of Figure 32A - Figure 32G [SEQ ID NO: 31]) was constructed in frame between the IL-13R $\alpha$ 1 and the IL-4R $\alpha$  and a two amino acid linker (corresponding to nucleotides #1693-1698 of Figure 32A - Figure 32G [SEQ ID NO: 32]) with the amino acid sequence SerGly was constructed in frame between IL-4R $\alpha$  and the Fc

Att. Docket No. REG 203B-US  
 USSN 09/787,835  
 Amendment and Response to May 30, 2002,  
 Notification of Missing Requirements Under  
 35 USC 371 in the United States Designated/  
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portion. All sequences were sequence-verified using standard techniques. The coding sequence of IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.IL-4R $\alpha$ .Fc was then subcloned into the expression vector pCDNA3.1 (Stratagene) using standard molecular biology techniques.

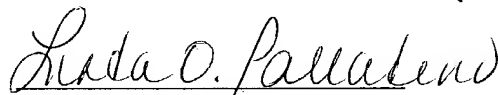
### REMARKS

This amendment is being made merely to conform the specification to the formal drawings that are being submitted herewith and to insert sequence identifiers. The drawing changes and amendment are needed in order to comply with the rules regarding drawings containing multiple views. Applicants submit herewith as Exhibit B: Marked -Up Versions of pages 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 42, 49, 50, 51, 53, 55, 56, 62, 63, and 64.

Applicants contend that no new matter is introduced by these Amendments and, therefore, respectfully request entry of the Amendments.

Applicants submit herewith as Exhibit C: copy of the Transmittal of Sequence Listing (without exhibits) which is being submitted concurrently.

No fee is deemed necessary in connection with this submission. However, if any fee is deemed necessary, authorization is hereby given to charge the fee to Deposit Account No. 18-0650.



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01717133470 12 DEC 2002

Att. Docket No. REG 203B-US

FIRST CLASS MAIL CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that this document is being deposited with the United States Postal Service on this date as first class mail addressed to: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, BOX PCT, US/DO/EO, Washington, D.C. 20231

*Bernadette B. Fahey*  
Bernadette B. Fahey

December 9, 2002  
Date

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

In re Application Of : Neil Stahl, et al.  
USSN : 09/787,835  
Int'l File No.: : PCT/US99/22045  
Int'l File Date: : September 22, 1999  
For : RECEPTOR BASED ANTAGONISTS, AND  
METHODS OF MAKING AND USING  
Examiner : Unknown  
Group : Unknown

December 9, 2002

Commissioner for Patents  
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office  
US/DO/EO  
BOX PCT  
Washington, D.C. 20231

**RESPONSE TO NOVEMBER 8, 2002, NOTIFICATION OF DEFECTIVE  
RESPONSE**

Sir:

Applicants are in receipt of a Notification of Defective Response ("Notification") dated November 8, 2002. A response to the November 8, 2002, Notification was originally due on December 8, 2002. However, because December 8, 2002, fell on a Sunday, a response filed the next business day, namely Monday, December 9, 2002, is to be considered timely. Therefore, this response is being filed timely.


Att. Docket No.REG 203B-US  
USSN: 09/787,835  
Response to November 8, 2002,  
Notification of Defective Response

REMARKS

Applicants contend that the November 8, 2002, Notification of Defective Response was sent in error. In support of their contention, Applicants enclose herewith as Exhibit A: copy of the November 8, 2002, Notification, Exhibit B: copy of July 30, 2002, Transmittal of Sequence Listing, including Sequence Listings in paper and computer-readable forms that was submitted to the Commissioner for Patents, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Box Sequence, P.O. Box 2327, Arlington, Va. 22202, and Exhibit C: copy of return-receipt postcard with PCT/PTO receiving date-stamp of 02 August 2002.

No fee is deemed necessary for filing this paper. However, if any fees are deemed necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any such fees required by this paper to Deposit Account No. 18-0650.

Respectfully submitted,



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09787835 09/787835

JC08 Rec'd PCT/PTO 22 MAR 2001

Att. Dkt. No. - REG 203B-US

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

**Applicants:** Neil Stahl, et al.  
**U.S. Serial No.:** Not Yet Known **Examiner:** Unknown  
**Filing Date:** Filed herewith **Group Art Unit:** Unknown  
**Title:** RECEPTOR BASED ANTAGONISTS, AND METHODS OF  
MAKING AND USING

March 22, 2001

Commissioner for Patents  
U. S. Patent and Trademark Office  
Washington, DC 20231

SIR:

**PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT**

This paper is submitted in connection with the above-identified U.S. National Stage Patent Application which is being filed concurrently herewith. Prior to examination of the Application on the merits, please amend the specification as follows:

In the specification

Please amend page 1 of the specification to add a priority claim to International Application No. PCT/US99/22045, which was filed on September 22, 1999. Attached herewith, please find a sheet showing a marked up version of corrected page 1 as well as a replacement sheet showing corrected page 1.

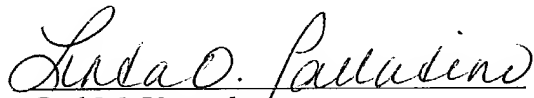
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Att. Docket No.: REG 203B-US  
Int'l. App. No. PCT/US99/22045  
Preliminary Amendment  
Neil Stahl, et al.  
March 22, 2001  
Page 2

No fee is deemed necessary in connection with filing this Preliminary Amendment.  
However, if any fee is necessary, authorization is hereby given to charge the  
amount of any such additional fee to Deposit Account No. 18-0650.

Respectfully submitted,



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RECEPTOR BASED ANTAGONISTS AND  
METHODS OF MAKING AND USING

This application claims priority of International Application No. PCT US99/22045, filed on September 22, 1999 which claims  
5 priority of U.S. Application No. 09/313,942, filed May 19, 1999, which claims priority of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/101,858 filed September 25, 1998. Throughout this application various publications are referenced. The disclosures of these publications in their  
10 entireties are hereby incorporated by reference into this application.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Although discovered for varying biological activities, ciliary neurotrophic factor (CNTF), leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF), oncostatin M (OSM) and  
15 interleukin-6 (IL-6) comprise a defined family of cytokines (referred to herein as the "CNTF family" of cytokines). These cytokines are grouped together because of their distant structural similarities [Bazan, J. Neuron 7: 197-208 (1991); Rose and Bruce, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88: 8641-8645 (1991)], and, perhaps more importantly, because they share " $\beta$ " signal-  
20 transducing receptor components [Baumann, et al., J. Biol. Chem. 265:19853-19862 (1993); Davis, et al., Science 260: 1805-1808 (1993); Gearing et al., Science 255:1434-1437 (1992); Ip et al., Cell 69: 1121-1132 (1992); Stahl, et al., J. Biol. Chem. 268: 7628-7631 (1993); Stahl and Yancopoulos, Cell 74: 587-590 (1993)]. Receptor activation by this family of cytokines results from  
25 either homo- or hetero-dimerization of these  $\beta$  components [Davis, et al. Science 260: 1805-1808 (1993), Murakami, et al., Science 260: 1808-1810 (1993); Stahl and Yancopoulos, Cell 74: 587-590 (1993)]. IL-6 receptor activation requires homodimerization of gp130 [Murakami, et al. Science 260: 1808-1810 (1993), Hibi, et al., Cell 63: 1149-1157 (1990)], a protein initially  
30 identified as the IL-6 signal transducer [Hibi, et al., Cell 63: 1149-1157 (1990)]. CNTF, LIF and OSM receptor activation results from heterodimerization between gp130 and a second gp130-related protein known as LIFR $\beta$  [Davis,

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RECEPTOR BASED ANTAGONISTS AND

METHODS OF MAKING AND USING

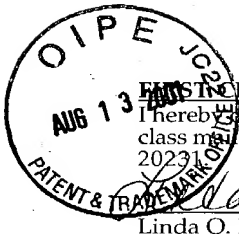
*claims priority of International Application No. PCT US99/22045, filed on September 22, 1999 which*

5 This application <sup>claims</sup> priority of U.S. Application No. 09/313,942, filed May 19, 1999, which claims priority of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/101,858 filed September 25, 1998. Throughout this application various publications are referenced. The disclosures of these publications in their entireties are hereby incorporated by reference into this application.

10

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Although discovered for varying biological activities, ciliary neurotrophic factor (CNTF), leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF), oncostatin M (OSM) and  
 15 interleukin-6 (IL-6) comprise a defined family of cytokines (referred to herein as the "CNTF family" of cytokines). These cytokines are grouped together because of their distant structural similarities [Bazan, J. Neuron 7: 197-208 (1991); Rose and Bruce, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88: 8641-8645 (1991)], and, perhaps more importantly, because they share " $\beta$ " signal-  
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 30 identified as the IL-6 signal transducer [Hibi, et al., Cell 63: 1149-1157 (1990)]. CNTF, LIF and OSM receptor activation results from heterodimerization between gp130 and a second gp130-related protein known as LIFR $\beta$  [Davis,



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*Linda O. Palladino*  
Linda O. Palladino

August 10, 2001  
Date

Att. Dkt. No. - REG 203B-US

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

**Applicants:** Neil Stahl, et al.  
**U.S. Serial No.:** 09/787,835 **Examiner:** Unknown  
**Filing Date:** March 22, 2001 **Group Art Unit:** Unknown  
**Title:** RECEPTOR BASED ANTAGONISTS, AND METHODS OF MAKING AND USING

August 10, 2001

Commissioner of Patents  
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office  
Washington, DC 20231

SIR:

**SECOND PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT**

This Second Preliminary Amendment is submitted in connection with the above-identified U.S. National Stage Patent Application. Prior to examination of the Application on the merits, please amend claims 1-10, 12, 15, and 16 and add new claims 26-28 as follows:

1. (Amended) An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a fusion polypeptide that forms a multimer capable of binding a cytokine to form a nonfunctional complex, comprising:
  - a) a nucleotide sequence encoding a first fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence of the cytokine binding portion of the extracellular domain of the specificity determining component of [the] a cytokine's receptor;

Second Preliminary Amendment  
 Neil Stahl, et al.  
 USSN 09/787,835

b) a nucleotide sequence encoding a second fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence of the cytokine binding portion of the extracellular domain of the signal transducing component of [the] a cytokine's receptor; and

c) a nucleotide sequence encoding a third fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence of a multimerizing component.

2. (Amended) The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26, wherein the nucleotide sequence encoding the first component is upstream of the nucleotide sequence encoding the second component.

3. (Amended) The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26, wherein the nucleotide sequence encoding the first component is downstream of the nucleotide sequence encoding the second component.

4. (Amended) The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26, wherein the cytokine receptor is the receptor for a member of the hematopoietin family of cytokines selected from the group consisting of interleukin-2, interleukin-3, interleukin-4, interleukin-5, interleukin-6, interleukin-7, interleukin-9, interleukin-11, interleukin-13, interleukin-15, granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor, oncostatin M, and leukemia inhibitory factor and cardiotrophin-1

5. (Amended) The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26, wherein the cytokine receptor is the receptor for a member of the interferon family of cytokines selected from the group consisting of IFN-gamma, IFN-alpha, and IFN-beta.

6. (Amended) The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26, wherein the cytokine receptor is the receptor for a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily of cytokines selected from the group consisting of B7.1 (CD80) and B7.2 (B70).

7. (Amended). The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26, wherein the cytokine receptor is the receptor for a member of the TNF family of cytokines selected from the group consisting of TNF-alpha, TNF-beta, LT-beta, CD40 ligand, Fas ligand, CD 27 ligand, CD 30 ligand, and 4-1BBL.

Second Preliminary Amendment  
Neil Stahl, et al.  
USSN 09/787,835

8. (Amended) The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26, wherein the cytokine receptor is the receptor for a member of the TGF-b/BMP family selected from the group consisting of TGF-b1, TGF-b2, TGF-b3, BMP-2, BMP-3a, BMP-3b, BMP-4, BMP-5, BMP-6, BMP-7, BMP-8a, BMP-8b, BMP-9, BMP-10, BMP-11, BMP-15, BMP-16, endometrial bleeding associated factor (EBAF), growth differentiation factor-1 (GDF-1), GDF-2, GDF-3, GDF-5, GDF-6, GDF-7, GDF-8, GDF-9, GDF-12, GDF-14, mullerian inhibiting substance (MIS), activin-1, activin-2, activin-3, activin-4, and activin-5.
9. (Amended) The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26, wherein the cytokine receptor is the receptor for a cytokine selected from the group consisting of interleukin-1, interleukin-10, interleukin-12, interleukin-14, interleukin-18 and MIF.
10. (Amended) The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26, wherein the multimerizing component comprises an immunoglobulin derived domain.
12. (Amended) A fusion polypeptide encoded by the isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26.
15. (Amended) A vector which comprises the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26.
16. (Amended) An expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is operatively linked to an expression control sequence.
26. (New). An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a fusion polypeptide that forms a dimer capable of binding a cytokine to form a nonfunctional complex, comprising:
- a) a nucleotide sequence encoding a first fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence of the cytokine binding portion of the extracellular domain of the specificity determining component of [the] a cytokine's receptor;

Second Preliminary Amendment  
Neil Stahl, et al.  
USSN 09/787,835

b) a nucleotide sequence encoding a second fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence of the cytokine binding portion of the extracellular domain of the signal transducing component of [the] a cytokine's receptor; and

c) a nucleotide sequence encoding a third fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence of a multimerizing component.

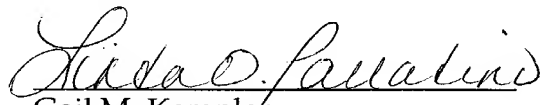
27. (New) The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26, wherein the nucleotide sequences of a) and b) are from the same cytokine receptor.

28. (New) The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26, wherein the nucleotide sequences of a) and b) are from different cytokine receptors.

Marked-up copies of amended claim pages 64-67 are set forth in Exhibit A and Substitute Sheets for amended claim pages 64-67 are set forth in Exhibit B.

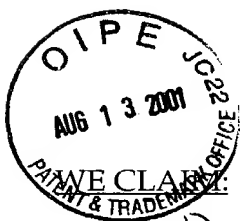
No fee is deemed necessary in connection with filing this Second Preliminary Amendment. However, if any fee is necessary, authorization is hereby given to charge the amount of any such additional fee to Deposit Account No. 18-0650.

Respectfully submitted,



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## MARKED-UP VERSION

- 1 (amended) An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a fusion polypeptide<sup>1</sup> that forms a multimer capable of binding a cytokine to form a nonfunctional complex, comprising:
- 5 a) a nucleotide sequence encoding a first fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence of the cytokine binding portion of ~~the~~ extracellular domain of the specificity determining component of ~~the~~ <sup>a</sup> cytokine's receptor;
- 10 b) a nucleotide sequence encoding a second fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence of the cytokine binding portion of the extracellular domain of the signal transducing component of ~~the~~ <sup>a</sup> cytokine's receptor; and
- 15 c) a nucleotide sequence encoding a third fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence of a multimerizing component.
- 20 2. (amended) The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, <sup>or 2b</sup> wherein the nucleotide sequence encoding the first component is upstream of the nucleotide sequence encoding the second component.
- 20 3. (amended) The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, <sup>or 2b</sup> wherein the nucleotide sequence encoding the first component is downstream of the nucleotide sequence encoding the second component.
- 25 4. (amended) The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, <sup>or 2b</sup> wherein the cytokine receptor is the receptor for a member of the hematopoietin family of cytokines selected from the group consisting of interleukin-2, interleukin-3, interleukin-4, interleukin-5, interleukin-6, interleukin-7, interleukin-9, interleukin-11, interleukin-13, interleukin-15, granulocyte macrophage colony
- 30 stimulating factor, oncostatin M, and leukemia inhibitory factor and cardiotrophin-1
- 35 5. (amended) The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, <sup>or 2b</sup> wherein the cytokine receptor is the receptor for a member of the interferon family of cytokines selected from the group consisting of IFN-gamma, IFN-alpha, and IFN-beta.

## MARKED-UP VERSION

6. (amended) The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, <sup>or 2b</sup> wherein the cytokine receptor is the receptor for a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily of cytokines selected from the group consisting of B7.1 (CD80) and B7.2 (B70).

5 7. (amended) The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, <sup>or 2b</sup> wherein the cytokine receptor is the receptor for a member of the TNF family of cytokines selected from the group consisting of TNF-alpha, TNF-beta, LT-beta, CD40 ligand, Fas ligand, CD 27 ligand, CD 30 ligand, and 4-1BBL.

10 8. (amended) The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, <sup>or 2b</sup> wherein the cytokine receptor is the receptor for a member of the TGF- $\beta$ /BMP family selected from the group consisting of TGF- $\beta$ 1, TGF- $\beta$ 2, TGF- $\beta$ 3, BMP-2, BMP-3a, BMP-3b, BMP-4, BMP-5, BMP-6, BMP-7, BMP-8a, BMP-8b, BMP-9, BMP-10, BMP-11, BMP-15, BMP-16, endometrial bleeding associated factor (EBAF), growth differentiation factor-1 (GDF-1), GDF-2, GDF-3, GDF-5, GDF-6, GDF-7, GDF-8, GDF-9, GDF-12, GDF-14, mullerian inhibiting substance (MIS), activin-1, activin-2, activin-3, activin-4, and activin-5.

20 9. (amended) The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, <sup>or 2b</sup> wherein the cytokine receptor is the receptor for a cytokine selected from the group consisting of interleukin-1, interleukin-10, interleukin-12, interleukin-14, interleukin-18 and MIF.

25 10. (amended) The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, <sup>or 2b</sup> wherein the multimerizing component comprises an immunoglobulin derived domain.

11. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 10, wherein the immunoglobulin derived domain is selected from the group consisting of the Fc domain of IgG, the heavy chain of IgG, and the light chain of IgG.

12. (amended) A fusion polypeptide encoded by the isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, <sup>or 2b</sup>

# MARKED-UP VERSION

13. A composition capable of binding a cytokine to form a nonfunctional complex comprising a multimer of the fusion polypeptide of claim 12.

14. The composition of claim 13, wherein the multimer is a dimer.

5

15. <sup>(amended)</sup> A vector which comprises the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, <sup>or 2b</sup>

16. <sup>(amended)</sup> An expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, <sup>or 2b</sup> wherein the nucleic acid molecule is operatively linked to an expression control sequence.

10

17. A host-vector system for the production of a fusion polypeptide which comprises the expression vector of claim 16, in a suitable host cell.

15

18. The host-vector system of claim 17, wherein the suitable host cell is a bacterial cell, yeast cell, insect cell, or mammalian cell.

19. The host-vector system of claim 17, wherein the suitable host cell is E. coli.

20

20. The host-vector system of claim 17, wherein the suitable host cell is a COS cell.

21. The host-vector system of claim 17, wherein the suitable host cell is a CHO cell.

25

22. The host-vector system of claim 17, wherein the suitable host cell is a 293 cell.

30

23. The host-vector system of claim 17, wherein the suitable host cell is a BHK cell.

24. The host-vector system of claim 17, wherein the suitable host cell is a NS0 cell.

35

## MARKED-UP VERSION

25. A method of producing a fusion polypeptide which comprises growing cells of the host-vector system of claim 17, under conditions permitting production of the fusion polypeptide and recovering the fusion polypeptide so produced.

5

26. (New) An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a fusion polypeptide that forms a dimer capable of binding a cytokine to form a nonfunctional complex, comprising:
- a) a nucleotide sequence encoding a first fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence of the cytokine binding portion of the extracellular domain of the specificity determining component of a cytokine's receptor;
  - b) a nucleotide sequence encoding a second fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence of the cytokine binding portion of the extracellular domain of the signal transducing component of a cytokine's receptor; and
  - c) a nucleotide sequence encoding a third fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence of a multimerizing component.
27. (New) The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26, wherein the multimerizing component comprises an immunoglobulin derived domain.
28. (New) The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26, wherein the nucleotide sequences of a) and b) are from different cytokine receptors.

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### WE CLAIM:

1. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a fusion polypeptide that forms a multimer capable of binding a cytokine to form a nonfunctional complex, comprising:
  - a) a nucleotide sequence encoding a first fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence of the cytokine binding portion of the extracellular domain of the specificity determining component of a cytokine's receptor;
  - b) a nucleotide sequence encoding a second fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence of the cytokine binding portion of the extracellular domain of the signal transducing component of a cytokine's receptor; and
  - c) a nucleotide sequence encoding a third fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence of a multimerizing component.
2. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26, wherein the nucleotide sequence encoding the first component is upstream of the nucleotide sequence encoding the second component.
3. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26, wherein the nucleotide sequence encoding the first component is downstream of the nucleotide sequence encoding the second component.
4. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26, wherein the cytokine receptor is the receptor for a member of the hematopoietin family of cytokines selected from the group consisting of interleukin-2, interleukin-3, interleukin-4, interleukin-5, interleukin-6, interleukin-7, interleukin-9, interleukin-11, interleukin-13, interleukin-15, granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor, oncostatin M, and leukemia inhibitory factor and cardiotrophin-1
5. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26, wherein the cytokine receptor is the receptor for a member of the interferon family of cytokines selected from the group consisting of IFN-gamma, IFN-alpha, and IFN-beta.

## SUBSTITUTE SHEET

6. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26, wherein the cytokine receptor is the receptor for a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily of cytokines selected from the group consisting of B7.1 (CD80) and B7.2 (B70).
7. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26, wherein the cytokine receptor is the receptor for a member of the TNF family of cytokines selected from the group consisting of TNF-alpha, TNF-beta, LT-beta, CD40 ligand, Fas ligand, CD 27 ligand, CD 30 ligand, and 4-1BBL.
8. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26, wherein the cytokine receptor is the receptor for a member of the TGF-b/BMP family selected from the group consisting of TGF-b1, TGF-b2, TGF-b3, BMP-2, BMP-3a, BMP-3b, BMP-4, BMP-5, BMP-6, BMP-7, BMP-8a, BMP-8b, BMP-9, BMP-10, BMP-11, BMP-15, BMP-16, endometrial bleeding associated factor (EBAF), growth differentiation factor-1 (GDF-1), GDF-2, GDF-3, GDF-5, GDF-6, GDF-7, GDF-8, GDF-9, GDF-12, GDF-14, mullerian inhibiting substance (MIS), activin-1, activin-2, activin-3, activin-4, and activin-5.
9. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26, wherein the cytokine receptor is the receptor for a cytokine selected from the group consisting of interleukin-1, interleukin-10, interleukin-12, interleukin-14, interleukin-18 and MIF.
10. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26, wherein the multimerizing component comprises an immunoglobulin derived domain.
11. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 10, wherein the immunoglobulin derived domain is selected from the group consisting of the Fc domain of IgG, the heavy chain of IgG, and the light chain of IgG.
12. A fusion polypeptide encoded by the isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26.

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13. A composition capable of binding a cytokine to form a nonfunctional complex comprising a multimer of the fusion polypeptide of claim 12.
14. The composition of claim 13, wherein the multimer is a dimer.
15. A vector which comprises the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26.
16. An expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is operatively linked to an expression control sequence.
17. A host-vector system for the production of a fusion polypeptide which comprises the expression vector of claim 16, in a suitable host cell.
18. The host-vector system of claim 17, wherein the suitable host cell is a bacterial cell, yeast cell, insect cell, or mammalian cell.
19. The host-vector system of claim 17, wherein the suitable host cell is E. coli.
20. The host-vector system of claim 17, wherein the suitable host cell is a COS cell.
21. The host-vector system of claim 17, wherein the suitable host cell is a CHO cell.
22. The host-vector system of claim 17, wherein the suitable host cell is a 293 cell.
23. The host-vector system of claim 17, wherein the suitable host cell is a BHK cell.
24. The host-vector system of claim 17, wherein the suitable host cell is a NS0 cell.

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25. A method of producing a fusion polypeptide which comprises growing cells of the host-vector system of claim 17, under conditions permitting production of the fusion polypeptide and recovering the fusion polypeptide so produced.

26. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a fusion polypeptide that forms a dimer capable of binding a cytokine to form a nonfunctional complex, comprising:

a) a nucleotide sequence encoding a first fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence of the cytokine binding portion of the extracellular domain of the specificity determining component of a cytokine's receptor;

b) a nucleotide sequence encoding a second fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence of the cytokine binding portion of the extracellular domain of the signal transducing component of a cytokine's receptor; and

c) a nucleotide sequence encoding a third fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence of a multimerizing component.

27. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26, wherein the nucleotide sequences of a) and b) are from the same cytokine receptor.

28. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 or 26, wherein the nucleotide sequences of a) and b) are from different cytokine receptors.



RECEPTOR BASED ANTAGONISTS AND  
METHODS OF MAKING AND USING

5 This application claims priority of U.S. Application No. 09/313,942, filed May 19, 1999, which claims priority of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/101,858 filed September 25, 1998. Throughout this application various publications are referenced. The disclosures of these publications in their entireties are hereby incorporated by reference into this application.

10

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Although discovered for varying biological activities, ciliary neurotrophic factor (CNTF), leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF), oncostatin M (OSM) and  
15 interleukin-6 (IL-6) comprise a defined family of cytokines (referred to herein as the "CNTF family" of cytokines). These cytokines are grouped together because of their distant structural similarities [Bazan, J. Neuron 7: 197-208 (1991); Rose and Bruce, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88: 8641-8645 (1991)], and, perhaps more importantly, because they share " $\beta$ " signal-  
20 transducing receptor components [Baumann, et al., J. Biol. Chem. 265:19853-19862 (1993); Davis, et al., Science 260: 1805-1808 (1993); Gearing et al., Science 255:1434-1437 (1992); Ip et al., Cell 69: 1121-1132 (1992); Stahl, et al., J. Biol. Chem. 268: 7628-7631 (1993); Stahl and Yancopoulos, Cell 74: 587-590 (1993)]. Receptor activation by this family of cytokines results from  
25 either homo- or hetero-dimerization of these  $\beta$  components [Davis, et al. Science 260: 1805-1808 (1993), Murakami, et al., Science 260: 1808-1810 (1993); Stahl and Yancopoulos, Cell 74: 587-590 (1993)]. IL-6 receptor activation requires homodimerization of gp130 [Murakami, et al. Science 260: 1808-1810 (1993), Hibi, et al., Cell 63: 1149-1157 (1990)], a protein initially  
30 identified as the IL-6 signal transducer [Hibi, et al., Cell 63: 1149-1157 (1990)]. CNTF, LIF and OSM receptor activation results from heterodimerization between gp130 and a second gp130-related protein known as LIFR $\beta$  [Davis,

et al., Science 260: 1805-1808 (1993)], that was initially identified by its ability to bind LIF [Gearing et al., EMBO J. 10: 2839-2848 (1991)].

In addition to the  $\beta$  components, some of these cytokines also require  
5 specificity-determining " $\alpha$ " components that are more limited in their  
tissue distribution than the  $\beta$  components, and thus determine the cellular  
targets of the particular cytokines [Stahl and Yancopoulos, Cell 74: 587-590  
(1993)]. Thus, LIF and OSM are broadly acting factors that may only require  
the presence of gp130 and LIFR $\beta$  on responding cells, while CNTF requires  
10 CNTFR $\alpha$  [Stahl and Yancopoulos, Cell 74: 587-590 (1993)] and IL-6 requires  
IL-6R $\alpha$  [Kishimoto, et al., Science 258: 593-597 (1992)]. Both CNTFR $\alpha$   
(Davis et al., Science 259:1736-1739 (1993) and IL-6R $\alpha$  [Hibi, et al. Cell  
63:1149-1157, Murakami, et al., Science 260:1808-1810 (1990); Taga, et al., Cell  
58:573-581 (1989)] can function as soluble proteins, consistent with the  
15 notion that they do not interact with intracellular signaling molecules but  
that they serve to help their ligands interact with the appropriate signal  
transducing  $\beta$  subunits [Stahl and Yancopoulos, Cell 74: 587-590 (1993)].

Additional evidence from other cytokine systems also supports the notion  
20 that dimerization provides a common mechanism by which all cytokine  
receptors initiate signal transduction. Growth hormone (GH) serves as  
perhaps the best example in this regard. Crystallographic studies have  
revealed that each GH molecule contains two distinct receptor binding  
sites, both of which are recognized by the same binding domain in the  
25 receptor, allowing a single molecule of GH to engage two receptor  
molecules [de Vos, et al., Science 255: 306-312 (1992)]. Dimerization occurs  
sequentially, with site 1 on the GH first binding to one receptor molecule,  
followed by the binding of site 2 to a second receptor molecule [Fuh, et al.,  
Science 256: 1677-1680 (1992)]. Studies with the erythropoietin (EPO)  
30 receptor are also consistent with the importance of dimerization in  
receptor activation, as EPO receptors can be constitutively activated by a

single amino acid change that introduces a cysteine residue and results in disulfide-linked homodimers [Watowich, et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:2140-2144 (1992)].

- 5 In addition to homo- or hetero-dimerization of  $\beta$  subunits as the critical step for receptor activation, a second important feature is that formation of the final receptor complex by the CNTF family of cytokines occurs through a mechanism whereby the ligand successively binds to receptor components in an ordered manner [Davis, et al. Science 260:1805-1818
- 10 (1993); Stahl and Yancopoulos, Cell 74: 587-590 (1993)]. Thus CNTF first binds to CNTFR $\alpha$ , forming a complex which then binds gp130 to form an intermediate (called here the  $\alpha\beta 1$  intermediate) that is not signaling competent because it has only a single  $\beta$  component, before finally
- 15 recruiting LIFR $\beta$  to form a heterodimer of  $\beta$  components which then initiates signal transduction. Although a similar intermediate containing IL-6 bound to IL-6R $\alpha$  and a single molecule of gp130 has not been directly isolated, we have postulated that it does exist by analogy to its distant relative, CNTF, as well as the fact that the final active IL-6 receptor complex recruits two gp130 monomers. Altogether, these findings led to a
- 20 proposal for the structure of a generic cytokine receptor complex (Figure 1) in which each cytokine can have up to 3 receptor binding sites: a site that binds to an optional  $\alpha$  specificity-determining component ( $\alpha$  site), a site that binds to the first  $\beta$  signal-transducing component ( $\beta 1$  site), and a site that binds to the second  $\beta$  signal-transducing component ( $\beta 2$  site) [Stahl
- 25 and Yancopoulos, Cell 74: 587-590 (1993)]. These 3 sites are used in sequential fashion, with the last step in complex formation -- resulting in  $\beta$  component dimerization -- critical for initiating signal transduction [Davis, et al. Science 260:1805-1818 (1993)]. Knowledge of the details of receptor activation and the existence of the non-functional  $\beta 1$
- 30 intermediate for CNTF has led to the finding that CNTF is a high affinity

antagonist for IL-6 under certain circumstances, and provides the strategic basis for designing ligand or receptor-based antagonists for the CNTF family of cytokines as detailed below.

- 5 Once cytokine binding induces receptor complex formation, the dimerization of  $\beta$  components activates intracellular tyrosine kinase activity that results in phosphorylation of a wide variety of substrates [Ip, et al. Cell 69:121-1132 (1992)]. This activation of tyrosine kinase appears to be critical for downstream events since inhibitors that block the tyrosine  
10 phosphorylations also prevent later events such as gene inductions [Ip, et al., Cell 69:121-1132 (1992); Nakajima and Wall, Mol. Cell. Biol. 11:1409-1418 (1991)]. Recently, we have demonstrated that a newly discovered family of non-receptor tyrosine kinases that includes Jak1, Jak2, and Tyk2 (referred to as the Jak/Tyk kinases) [Firmbach-Kraft, et al., Oncogene  
15 5:1329-1336 (1990); Wilks, et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 11: 2057-2065 (1991)] and that are involved in signal transduction with other cytokines [Argetsinger, et al., Cell 74:237-244 (1993); Silvennoinen, et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90:8429-8433 (1993); Velazquez, et al., Cell 70: 313-322 (1992); Witthuhn, et al., Cell 74:227-236 (1993)], preassociate with the cytoplasmic domains of the  
20  $\beta$  subunits gp130 and LIFR $\beta$  in the absence of ligand, and become tyrosine phosphorylated and activated upon ligand addition [Stahl et al., Science 263:92-95 (1994)]. Therefore these kinases appear to be the most proximal step of intracellular signal transduction activated inside the cell as a result of ligand binding outside of the cell. Assay systems for screening  
25 collections of small molecules for specific agonist or antagonist activities based on this system are described below.

The CNTF family of cytokines play important roles in a wide variety of physiological processes that provide potential therapeutic applications for  
30 both antagonists and agonists.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is the production of cytokine antagonists that are useful in the treatment of cytokine-related diseases or disorders.

Another object of the invention is the use of the disclosed cytokine antagonists for the treatment of cytokine-related diseases or disorders. For example, an IL-6 antagonist described herein may be used for the treatment of osteoporosis, the primary and second effects of cancers, including multiple myeloma, or cachexia.

Another object of the invention is the development of screening systems useful for identifying novel agonists and antagonists of cytokine receptors.

Another object of the invention is the development of screening systems useful for identifying small molecules that act as agonists or antagonists of the cytokines.

Another object of the invention is the development of screening systems useful for identifying novel agonists and antagonists of members of the CNTF family of cytokines.

Another object of the invention is the development of screening systems useful for identifying small molecules that act as agonists or antagonists of the CNTF family of cytokines.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

FIGURE 1: Ordered binding of receptor components in a model of a generic cytokine receptor. The model indicates that cytokines contain up to 3 receptor binding sites and interact with their receptor components by

binding first the optional  $\alpha$  component, followed by binding to  $\beta 1$ , and then  $\beta 2$ . The  $\beta$  components for many cytokine receptors interact through membrane proximal regions (shaded boxes) with the Jak/Tyk family of cytoplasmic protein tyrosine kinases. Only upon dimerization of  $\beta$  components is signal transduction initiated, as schematized by the tyrosine phosphorylations (P) of the  $\beta$  components and the Jak/Tyk kinases.

FIGURE 2: CNTF inhibits IL-6 responses in a PC12 cell line (called PC12D) that expresses IL6R $\alpha$ , gp130, CNTFR $\alpha$ , but not LIFR $\beta$ . Serum-deprived PC12D cells were incubated + IL-6 (50 ng/mL) in the presence or absence of CNTF as indicated. Some plates also received soluble IL6R $\alpha$  (1 mg/mL) or soluble CNTFR $\alpha$  (1 mg/mL) as indicated. Cell lysates were subjected to immunoprecipitation with anti-gp130 and immunoblotted with anti-phosphotyrosine. Tyrosine phosphorylation of gp130 is indicative of IL-6 induced activation of the IL-6 receptor system, which is blocked upon coaddition of CNTF.

FIGURE 3: Scatchard analysis of iodinated CNTF binding on PC12D cells. PC12D cells were incubated with various concentrations of iodinated CNTF in the presence or absence of excess non-radioactive competitor to determine the specific binding. The figure shows a Scatchard plot of the amount of iodinated CNTF specifically bound, and gives data consistent with two binding sites with dissociation constants of 9 pM and 3.4 nM.

FIGURE 4. The amino acid sequence of human gp130-Fc-His<sub>6</sub>. Amino acids 1 to 619 are from human gp130 (Hibi et al., Cell 63:1149-1157 (1990). Note that amino acid number 2 has been changed from a Leu to a Val in order to accommodate a Kozak sequence in the coding DNA sequence. The signal peptide of gp130-Fc-His<sub>6</sub> has been italicized (amino acids 1 to 22). The Ser-Gly bridge is shown in bold type (amino acids 620, 621). Amino acids 662 to 853 are from the Fc domain of human IgG1 (Lewis, et

al., J. Immunol. 151:2829-2838 (1993). (+) mark the two cysteines (amino acids number 632 and 635) of the IgG hinge preceding the Fc that form the inter-chain disulfide bridges that link two Fc domains. The hexahistidine tag is shown in bold/italic type (amino acids 854 to 859). (•) shows the position of the STOP codon.

FIGURE 5: The amino acid sequence of human IL-6R $\alpha$ -Fc. Key: Amino acids 1 to 358 are from human IL-6R $\alpha$  (Yamasaki, et al., Science 241:825-828 (1988). Note that amino acid number 2 has been changed from a Leu to a Val in order to accommodate a Kozak sequence in the coding DNA sequence. The signal peptide of IL-6R $\alpha$ -Fc has been italicized (amino acids 1 to 19). The Ala-Gly bridge is shown in bold type (amino acids 359, 360). Amino acids 361 to 592 are from the Fc domain of human IgG1 (Lewis et al., J. Immunol. 151:2829-2838 (1993). (+) mark the two cysteines (amino acids number 371 and 374) of the IgG hinge preceding the Fc that form the inter-chain disulfide bridges that link two Fc domains. (•) shows the position of the STOP codon.

FIGURE 6: The CNTF/IL-6/IL-11 receptor system. The ordered formation of the hexameric signal transducing receptor complex is depicted schematically. The cytokine associates with the R $\alpha$  component to form an obligatory cytokine•R $\alpha$  complex (Kd is about 5 nM). This low affinity complex next associates with the first signal transducing component, marked  $\beta$ 1, to form a high affinity cytokine•R $\alpha$ • $\beta$ 1 complex (Kd is about 10 pM). In the case of IL-6R $\alpha$ , this component is gp130. This trimeric high affinity complex subsequently associates with another such complex. Formation of this complex results in signal transduction as it involves dimerization of two signal transducing components, marked  $\beta$ 1 and  $\beta$ 2 respectively (adapted from (Ward et al., J. Bio. Chem. 269:23286-23289 (1994); Stahl and Yancopoulos, J. Neurobiology 25:1454-1466 (1994); Stahl and Yancopoulos, Cell 74:587-590 (1993).

FIGURE 7: Design of heterodimeric receptor-based ligand traps for IL-6. The heterodimeric ligand trap is comprised of two interdisulfide linked proteins, gp130-Fc and IL-6R $\alpha$ -Fc. The gp130-Fc•IL-6R $\alpha$ -Fc complex (upper panel) is shown to mimic the high affinity cytokine•R $\alpha$ • $\beta$ 1 complex (lower panel). The ligand trap functions as an antagonist by sequestering IL-6 and thus rendering unavailable to interact with the native receptors on IL-6-responsive cells.

FIGURE 8. Heteromeric immunoglobulin Heavy/Light Chain Receptor Fusions. An example of a heavy/light chain receptor fusion molecule is schematically depicted. The extracellular domain of gp130 is fused to C $\gamma$ , whereas the extracellular domain of IL-6R $\alpha$  is fused to the constant region of the kappa chain ( $\kappa$ ). The inter-chain disulfide bridges are also depicted (S-S).

FIGURE 9. Amino acid sequence of gp130-C $\gamma$ 1. Key: Amino acids 1 to 619 are from human gp130 (Hibi, et al., Cell 63:1149-1157 (1990). Ser-Gly bridge is shown in bold type. Amino acids 662 to 651 are from the constant region of human IgG1 (Lewis et al., J. Immunol. 151:2829-2838 (1993). (\*) shows the position of the STOP codon.

FIGURE 10: Amino acid sequence of gp130 $\Delta$ 3fibro. Key: Amino acids 1 to 330 are from human gp130 (Hibi et al., Cell 63:1149-1157 (1990). Other symbols as described in Figure 9.

FIGURE 11: Amino acid sequence of J-CH1. Key: The Ser-Gly bridge is shown in bold, the J-peptide is shown in italics, the CH1 domain is underlined.



FIGURE 12: Amino acid sequence of C $\gamma$ 4. Key: The Ser-Gly bridge is shown in bold type. Amino acids 2 to 239 comprise the C $\gamma$ 4 sequence.

FIGURE 13: Amino acid sequence of  $\kappa$ -domain. Key: The Ser-Gly bridge is shown in bold type. Amino acids 2 to 108 comprise the  $\kappa$  domain. The C-terminal cysteine (amino acid 108) is that involved in the disulfide bond of the  $\kappa$  domain with the C $\gamma$ 1 domain of C $\gamma$ .

FIGURE 14: Amino acid sequence of  $\lambda$ -domain. Key: The Ser-Gly bridge is shown in bold type. Amino acids 2 to 106 comprise the  $\lambda$  domain (Cheung, et al., J. Virol. 66: 6714-6720 (1992). The C-terminal cysteine (amino acid 106) is that involved in the disulfide bond of the  $\lambda$  domain with the C $\gamma$ 1 domain of C $\gamma$ .

FIGURE 15: Amino acid sequence of the soluble IL-6R $\alpha$  domain. Key: Amino acids 1 to 358 comprise the soluble IL-6R $\alpha$  domain (Yamasaki, et al., Science 241:825-828 (1988). The Ala-Gly bridge is shown in bold type.

FIGURE 16: Amino acid sequence of the soluble IL-6R $\alpha$ 313 domain: Key: Amino acids 1 to 313 comprise the truncated IL-6R $\alpha$  domain (IL-6R $\alpha$ 313). The Thr-Gly bridge is shown in bold type.

FIGURE 17: Purification of gp130-C $\gamma$ 1•IL-6R $\alpha$ - $\kappa$ . 4% to 12% SDS-PAGE gradient gel run under non-reducing conditions. Proteins were visualized by staining with silver. Lane 1: approximately 100 ng of material purified over Protein A Sepharose (Pharmacia). Lane 2: Molecular size standards (Amersham). Lane 3: The Protein A-purified material shown here after further purification over an IL-6 affinity chromatography step. The positions of the gp130-C $\gamma$ 1 dimer [(gp130-C $\gamma$ 1) $_2$ ], the gp130-C $\gamma$ 1 dimer



FIGURES 21A-21D: Nucleotide sequence encoding and deduced amino acid sequence of fusion polypeptide designated 424 which is capable of binding the cytokine IL-4 to form a nonfunctional complex.

- 5 FIGURES 22A-22D: Nucleotide sequence encoding and deduced amino acid sequence of fusion polypeptide designated 603 which is capable of binding the cytokine IL-4 to form a nonfunctional complex.

- 10 FIGURES 23A-23D: Nucleotide sequence encoding and deduced amino acid sequence of fusion polypeptide designated 622 which is capable of binding the cytokine IL-4 to form a nonfunctional complex.

- 15 FIGURE 24A-24F: Nucleotide sequence encoding and deduced amino acid sequence of fusion polypeptide designated 412 which is capable of binding the cytokine IL-6 to form a nonfunctional complex.

- 20 FIGURE 25A-25F: Nucleotide sequence encoding and deduced amino acid sequence of fusion polypeptide designated 616 which is capable of binding the cytokine IL-6 to form a nonfunctional complex.

- FIGURE 26A-26E: Nucleotide sequence encoding and deduced amino acid sequence of fusion polypeptide designated 569 which is capable of binding the cytokine IL-1 to form a nonfunctional complex.

- 25 FIGURE 27: Shows that an IL-4 trap designated 4SC375, which is a fusion polypeptide of IL-2R $\gamma$ -scb-IL4R $\alpha$ -Fc $\Delta$ C1, is several orders of magnitude better as an IL-4 antagonist than IL4R $\alpha$ -Fc $\Delta$ C1 alone in the TF1 cell bioassay.

- 30 FIGURE 28: Shows that an IL-4 trap designated 4SC375 displays antagonistic activity in the TF1 cell bioassay equivalent to an IL-4 trap designated 4SC424 (described in Figs. 21A-21D) which is a fusion

polypeptide of IL-2R $\gamma$ -IL4R $\alpha$ -Fc $\Delta$ C1 having the IL-2R $\gamma$  component flush with the IL-4R $\alpha$  component.

FIGURE 29: Shows that the IL6 trap (6SC412 IL6R-scb-gpx-Fc $\Delta$ C1) described in Figs. 24A-24F is a better antagonist of IL-6 in the XG1 bioassay than the neutralizing monoclonal antibody to human IL-6 - BE8.

FIGURE 30: Shows that the trap 1SC569 (described in Figs. 26A-26E) is able to antagonize the effects of IL-1 and block the IL-6 production from MRC 5 cells upon treatment with IL-1.

FIGURE 31A-31G: The nucleotide and encoded amino acid sequence of the IL-4R $\alpha$ .IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.Fc single chain trap construct is set forth.

FIGURE 32A-32G: The nucleotide and encoded amino acid sequence of the IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.IL-4R $\alpha$ .Fc single chain trap construct is set forth.

FIGURE 33: Blocking of IL-13 by IL-4R $\alpha$ .IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.Fc and IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.IL-4R $\alpha$ .Fc. Addition of either IL-4R $\alpha$ .IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.Fc or IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.IL-4R $\alpha$ .Fc trap at a concentration of 10nM blocks IL-13-induced growth up to ~2nM. At an IL-13 concentration of ~4-5 nM the growth of TF1 cells is inhibited by 50%.

FIGURE 34: Blocking of IL-4 by IL-4R $\alpha$ .IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.Fc and IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.IL-4R $\alpha$ .Fc. Addition of either IL-4R $\alpha$ .IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.Fc or IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.IL-4R $\alpha$ .Fc at a concentration of 10nM blocks IL-4-induced growth up to ~1nM. At an IL-4 concentration of ~3-4 nM the growth of TF1 cells is inhibited by 50%.

FIGURE 35: Human IL-1 trap blocks the in vivo effects of exogenously administered huIL-1. BALB/c mice were given subcutaneous injection of huIL-1 (0.3  $\mu$ g/kg) at time 0. Twenty-four hours prior to huIL-1 injection, the animals were pre-treated with either vehicle or 150-fold molar excess



DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a fusion polypeptide capable of binding a cytokine to form a  
5 nonfunctional complex comprising:

- a) a nucleotide sequence encoding a first fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence of the cytokine binding portion of the extracellular domain of the specificity determining component of the cytokine's receptor;
- 10 b) a nucleotide sequence encoding a second fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence of the cytokine binding portion of the extracellular domain of the signal transducing component of the cytokine's receptor; and
- c) a nucleotide sequence encoding a third fusion polypeptide  
15 component comprising the amino acid sequence of a multimerizing component.

By "cytokine binding portion" what is meant is the minimal portion of the extracellular domain necessary to bind the cytokine. It is accepted by those  
20 of skill in the art that a defining characteristic of a cytokine receptor is the presence of the two fibronectin-like domains that contain canonical cysteines and of the WSXWS box (Bazan, J.F., 1990, PNAS 87: 6934-6938). Sequences encoding the extracellular domains of the binding component of the cytokine's receptor and of the signal transducing component of the  
25 cytokine's receptor may also be used to create the fusion polypeptide of the invention. Similarly, longer sequences encoding larger portions of the components of the cytokine's receptor may be used. However, it is contemplated that fragments smaller than the extracellular domain will function to bind the cytokine and therefore, the invention contemplates  
30 fusion polypeptides comprising the minimal portion of the extracellular domain necessary to bind the cytokine as the cytokine binding portion.



multimerizing component (for example, an Fc domain of IgG) to create a high affinity trap for IL-4.

5 Some further examples of the receptor components that may be used to prepare cytokine antagonists according to the invention are set forth in Table 1. The Table 1 sets forth, by way of example but not by way of limitation, some of the varied nomenclature used in the scientific literature to describe those components which function as specificity determining components and those which function as signal transducing  
10 components of certain cytokine receptors.



TABLE 1

<u>Cytokine</u>	<u>Specificity determining Component</u>	<u>Signal transducing Component</u>
Interleukin-1 (IL-1)	Type I IL-1R (ref. 8)	IL-1R AcP (refs. 8, 11)
	Type II IL-1R (ref. 8)	
	IL-1RI (ref. 11)	
	IL-1RII (ref. 11)	
Interleukin-2 (IL-2)	$\alpha$ -subunit (ref. 2)	$\beta$ -chain (ref. 3)
	$\alpha$ -chain (ref. 3)	
	IL-2R $\alpha$ (ref. 1)	
Interleukin-3 (IL-3)	IL-3R $\alpha$ (ref. 1)	$\beta_c$ (ref. 1)
	$\alpha$ -subunit (ref. 2)	
	$\alpha$ -receptor component (ref. 5)	
Interleukin-4 (IL-4)	IL-4R (ref. 1)	$\gamma$ -chain (ref. 3)
Interleukin-5 (IL-5)	IL-5R $\alpha$ (ref. 1)	$\beta_c$ (ref. 1)
	$\alpha$ -subunit (ref. 2)	
	$\alpha$ -receptor component (ref. 5)	
Interleukin-6 (IL-6)		$\beta$ -subunit (ref. 2)
Interleukin-7 (IL-7)		$\beta$ -chain (ref. 3)
Interleukin-8 (IL-8)		$\beta$ -receptor component (ref. 5)
Interleukin-9 (IL-9)		$\gamma$ -chain (ref. 3)
Interleukin-10 (IL-10)		IL-2R $\gamma$ (ref. 1)
Interleukin-11 (IL-11)		$\beta_c$ (ref. 1)
Interleukin-12 (IL-12)		$\beta$ -subunit (ref. 2)
Interleukin-13 (IL-13)		$\beta$ -chain (ref. 3)
Interleukin-14 (IL-14)		$\beta$ -receptor component (ref. 5)
Interleukin-15 (IL-15)		$\beta$ -receptor component (ref. 5)

TABLE 1 (CONT'D)

<u>Cytokine</u>	<u>Specificity determining Component</u>	<u>Signal transducing Component</u>
Granulocyte macrophage-colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF)	$\alpha$ -receptor component (ref. 5) $\alpha$ -subunit (ref. 2) GMR $\alpha$ (refs. 1, 2)	$\beta$ -receptor component (ref. 5) $\beta$ -subunit (ref. 2) $\beta$ -chain (ref. 3) $\beta_c$ (ref. 1) GMR $\beta$ (refs. 1, 2)
Leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF)	LIFBP (ref. 1) $\alpha$ -receptor component (ref. 5)	gp130 (refs. 1, 3) $\beta$ -receptor component (ref. 5)
Interleukin-11 (IL-11)	$\alpha$ -chain (ref. 4) NR1 (ref. 4)	gp130 (ref. 4)
Interleukin-15 (IL-15)	IL-15R $\alpha$ (ref. 10)	IL-2R $\beta$ (ref. 10) IL-2R $\gamma$ (ref. 10)
Interferon- $\gamma$ (IFN $\gamma$ )	IFN- $\gamma$ R (ref. 7) IFN- $\gamma$ R1 (ref. 7)	AF-1 (ref. 7) IFN- $\gamma$ R2 (ref. 7)
TGF $\beta$	Type II (refs. 6, 9)	Type I (refs. 6, 9)

Only a few of the multitude of references are cited in Table 1, and they are set forth as follows:

1. Sato and Miyajima, Current Opinions in Cell Biology 6: 174-179  
5 (1994) - See page 176, lines 9-16;
2. Miyajima, et al., Annual Review of Immunology 10: 295-331 (1992) -  
See page 295, line 4 to page 296, line 1; page 305, last paragraph;
3. Kondo, et al, Science 262: 1874-1877 (1993) - See page 1874, cols. 1 & 2;
4. Hilton, et al, EMBO Journal 13: 4765-4775 (1994) - See page 4766, col.  
10 1, lines 20-24;
5. Stahl and Yancopoulos, Cell 74: 587-590 (1993) - See page 587,  
column 2, lines 15-22;
6. Bassing, et al, Journal of Biological Chemistry 269: 14861-14864 (1994)  
- See page 14861, col. 2, lines 1-9 and 21-28;
- 15 7. Kotenko, et al, Journal of Biological Science 270: 20915-20921 (1995) -  
See page 20915, lines 1-5 of the abstract;
8. Greenfeder, et al., Journal of Biological Chemistry 270: 13757-13765  
(1995) - See page 13757, col. 1, line 6 to col. 2, line 3 and col. 2, lines 10-12;  
page 13764, col. 2, last 3 lines and page 13765, col. 1, lines 1-7;
- 20 9. Lebrun and Vale, Molecular Cell Biology 17: 1682-1691 (1997) - See  
page 1682, Abstract lines 2-6;
10. Kennedy and Park, Journal of Clinical Immunology 16: 134-143  
(1996) - See page 134, lines 1-7 of the abstract; page 136, col 2., lines 1-5;
11. Wesche, et al., Journal of Biological Chemistry 272: 7727-7731 (1997)  
25 See page 7731, lines 20-26.

Kotenko, et al. recently identified the IL-10R2 (IL-10R $\beta$ ) chain which is reported to serve as an accessory chain that is essential for the active IL-10 receptor complex and for initiating IL-10 induced signal transduction events (S.V. Kotenko, et al., The EMBO Journal, 1997, Vol. 16: 5894-5903).  
30 Additional cytokines and their receptors are described in Appendix II, page A:9 of Immunobiology. The Immune System In Health and Disease, 2nd

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5 In preparing the nucleic acid sequence encoding the fusion polypeptide of the invention, the first, second, and third components of the fusion polypeptide are encoded in a single strand of nucleotides which, when expressed by a host vector system, produces a monomeric species of the fusion polypeptide. The monomers thus expressed then multimerize due to the interactions between the multimerizing components (the third  
10 fusion polypeptide components). Producing the fusion polypeptides in this manner avoids the need for purification of heterodimeric mixtures that would result if the first and second components were produced as separate molecules and then multimerized. For example, U.S. Patent No. 5,470,952 issued November 28, 1995 describes the production of  
15 heterodimeric proteins that function as CNTF or IL-6 antagonists. The heterodimers are purified from cell lines cotransfected with the appropriate alpha ( $\alpha$ ) and beta ( $\beta$ ) components. Heterodimers are then separated from homodimers using methods such as passive elution from preparative, nondenaturing polyacrylamide gels or by using high pressure  
20 cation exchange chromatography. The need for this purification step is avoided by the methods of the present invention.

In addition, PCT International Application WO 96/11213 published 18 April 1996 entitled Dimeric IL-4 Inhibitors states that the applicant has  
25 prepared homodimers in which two IL-4 receptors are bound by a polymeric spacer and has prepared heterodimers in which an IL-4 receptor is linked by a polymeric spacer to an IL-2 receptor gamma chain. The polymeric spacer described is polyethylene glycol (PEG). The two receptor components, IL-4R and IL-2Rgamma are separately expressed and purified.  
30 Pegylated homodimers and heterodimers are then produced by joining the components together using bi-functional PEG reagents. It is an advantage



of cytokines selected from the group consisting of B7.1 (CD80) and B7.2 (B70).

5 In still further embodiments of the invention, the cytokine bound by the fusion polypeptide may be a member of the TNF family of cytokines selected from the group consisting of TNF-alpha, TNF-beta, LT-beta, CD40 ligand, Fas ligand, CD 27 ligand, CD 30 ligand, and 4-1BBL.

10 In additional embodiments of the invention, the cytokine bound by the fusion polypeptide may be a cytokine selected from the group consisting of interleukin-1, interleukin-10, interleukin-12, interleukin-14, interleukin-18, and MIF.

Because specificity determination and signal transduction occurs by a  
15 similar mechanism in the TGF- $\beta$ /BMP family of cytokines (See D. Kingsley, Genes & Development, 1994, 8: 133-146; J. Wrana, Miner Electrolyte Metab, 24: 120-130 (1998); R. Derynck and X. Feng, Biochimica et Biophysica Acta 1333 (1997) F105-F150; and J. Massague and F. Weis-Garcia, "Serine/threonine Kinase Receptors: Mediators of Transforming Growth  
20 Factor Beta Family Signals" In Cancer Surveys, Vol. 27: Cell Signaling, 1996, Imperial Cancer Research Fund) the present invention may be used to produce high affinity antagonists for cytokines that are members of the TGF- $\beta$ /BMP family.

25 Therefore, in additional embodiments of the invention, the cytokine bound by the fusion polypeptide may be a member of the TGF- $\beta$ /BMP family selected from the group consisting of TGF- $\beta$ 1, TGF- $\beta$ 2, TGF- $\beta$ 3, BMP-2, BMP-3a, BMP-3b, BMP-4, BMP-5, BMP-6, BMP-7, BMP-8a, BMP-8b, BMP-9, BMP-10, BMP-11, BMP-15, BMP-16, endometrial bleeding  
30 associated factor (EBAF), growth differentiation factor-1 (GDF-1), GDF-2, GDF-3, GDF-5, GDF-6, GDF-7, GDF-8, GDF-9, GDF-12, GDF-14, mullerian

inhibiting substance (MIS), activin-1, activin-2, activin-3, activin-4, and activin-5.

In alternative embodiments of the invention, the specificity determining component, the signal transducing component, or both, may be substituted for by a single chain Fv. A single chain Fv (scFv) is a truncated Fab having only the V region of a heavy chain linked by a stretch of synthetic peptide to a V region of a light chain. See, for example, US Patent Nos. 5,565,332; 5,733,743; 5,837,242; 5,858,657; and 5,871,907 assigned to Cambridge Antibody Technology Limited incorporated by reference herein. Thus the present invention contemplates, for example, an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a fusion polypeptide capable of binding a cytokine to form a nonfunctional complex comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a first fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence of the cytokine binding portion of the extracellular domain of the specificity determining component of the cytokine's receptor; a nucleotide sequence encoding a second fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence of an scFv capable of binding the cytokine at a site different from the site at which the cytokine binding portion of the extracellular domain of the specificity determining component of the cytokine's receptor binds; and a nucleotide sequence encoding a third fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence of a multimerizing component. Alternatively, the specificity determining component may be substituted for by a scFv that binds to a site on the cytokine different from the site at which the signal transducing component binds. Thus the invention contemplates an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a fusion polypeptide capable of binding a cytokine to form a nonfunctional complex comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a first fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence of a scFv that binds to a site on the cytokine different from the site at which the cytokine binding portion of the extracellular domain of the signal transducing component of the cytokine's receptor binds; a nucleotide sequence encoding a second fusion polypeptide component

comprising the amino acid sequence of the cytokine binding portion of the extracellular domain of the signal transducing component of the cytokine's receptor; and a nucleotide sequence encoding a third fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence of a  
5 multimerizing component.

In another embodiment, the invention contemplates an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a fusion polypeptide capable of binding a cytokine to form a nonfunctional complex comprising a nucleotide sequence  
10 encoding a first fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence of a first scFv that binds to a site on the cytokine; a nucleotide sequence encoding a second fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence a second scFv that binds to a site on the cytokine different from the site at which the first scFv binds; and a nucleotide  
15 sequence encoding a third fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence of a multimerizing component.

In all of the above described embodiments comprising scFv's, the invention also contemplates embodiments in which the nucleotide  
20 sequence encoding the first component is upstream of the nucleotide sequence encoding the second component; embodiments in which the nucleotide sequence encoding the first component is downstream of the nucleotide sequence encoding the second component; and further embodiments of the invention in which the order of the first, second and  
25 third fusion polypeptide components is rearranged. For example, if the nucleotide sequence encoding the first component is designated 1, the nucleotide sequence encoding the second component is designated 2, and the nucleotide sequence of the third component is designated 3, then the order of the components in the isolated nucleic acid of the invention as  
30 read from 5' to 3' may be any of the following six combinations: 1,2,3; 1,3,2; 2,1,3; 2,3,1; 3,1,2; or 3,2,1.













(1990); Gentz, et al., Science 243: 1695-1699 (1989)] with a 1:1 stoichiometry. Although jun-jun homodimers have also been shown to form, they are about 1000-fold less stable than jun-fos heterodimers. Fos-fos homodimers have not been detected.

5

The leucine zipper domain of either c-jun or c-fos are fused in frame at the C-terminus of the soluble or extracellular domains of the above mentioned receptor components by genetically engineering chimeric genes. The fusions may be direct or they may employ a flexible linker domain, such as the hinge region of human IgG, or polypeptide linkers consisting of small amino acids such as glycine, serine, threonine or alanine, at various lengths and combinations. Additionally, the chimeric proteins may be tagged by His-His-His-His-His-His (His6), [SEQ. ID NO. 1] to allow rapid purification by metal-chelate chromatography, and/or by epitopes to which antibodies are available, to allow for detection on western blots, immunoprecipitation, or activity depletion/blocking in bioassays.

In another embodiment, as described below in Example 3, the sR $\alpha$ : $\beta$ 1 heterodimer is prepared using a similar method, but using the Fc-domain of human IgG1 [Aruffo, et al., Cell 67:35-44 (1991)]. In contrast to the latter, formation of heterodimers must be biochemically achieved, as chimeric molecules carrying the Fc-domain will be expressed as disulfide-linked homodimers. Thus, homodimers may be reduced under conditions that favor the disruption of inter-chain disulfides but do not effect intra-chain disulfides. Then monomers with different extracellular portions are mixed in equimolar amounts and oxidized to form a mixture of homo- and heterodimers. The components of this mixture are separated by chromatographic techniques. Alternatively, the formation of this type of heterodimers may be biased by genetically engineering and expressing molecules that consist of the soluble or extracellular portion of the receptor components followed by the Fc-domain of hIgG, followed by

30

- either the c-jun or the c-fos leucine zippers described above [Kostelny, et al., J. Immunol. 148: 1547-1553 (1992)]. Since these leucine zippers form predominately heterodimers, they may be used to drive formation of the heterodimers where desired. As for the chimeric proteins described using
- 5 leucine zippers, these may also be tagged with metal chelates or an epitope. This tagged domain can be used for rapid purification by metal-chelate chromatography, and/or by antibodies, to allow for detection on western blots, immunoprecipitation, or activity depletion/blocking in bioassays.
- 10 In additional embodiments, heterodimers may be prepared using other immunoglobulin derived domains that drive the formation of dimers. Such domains include, for example, the heavy chains of IgG (C $\gamma$ 1 and C $\gamma$ 4), as well as the constant regions of kappa ( $\kappa$ ) and lambda ( $\lambda$ ) light chains of human immunoglobulins. The heterodimerization of C $\gamma$  with the light
- 15 chain occurs between the CH1 domain of C $\gamma$  and the constant region of the light chain (CL), and is stabilized by covalent linking of the two domains via a single disulfide bridge. Accordingly, as described in Example 4, constructs may be prepared using these immunoglobulin domains. Alternatively, the immunoglobulin domains include domains that may
- 20 be derived from T cell receptor components which drive dimerization. In another embodiment of the invention, the sR $\alpha$ : $\beta$ 1 heterodimers are prepared by expression as chimeric molecules utilizing flexible linker loops. A DNA construct encoding the chimeric protein is designed such that it expresses two soluble or extracellular domains fused together in
- 25 tandem ("head to head") by a flexible loop. This loop may be entirely artificial (e.g. polyglycine repeats interrupted by serine or threonine at a certain interval) or "borrowed" from naturally occurring proteins (e.g. the hinge region of hIgG). Molecules may be engineered in which the order of the soluble or extracellular domains fused is switched (e.g.
- 30 sIL6R $\alpha$ /loop/sgp130 or sgp130/loop/sIL-6R $\alpha$ ) and/or in which the length

and composition of the loop is varied, to allow for selection of molecules with desired characteristics.

Alternatively, the heterodimers made according to the present invention  
5 may be purified from cell lines cotransfected with the appropriate  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  components. Heterodimers may be separated from homodimers using methods available to those skilled in the art. For example, limited quantities of heterodimers may be recovered by passive elution from preparative, nondenaturing polyacrylamide gels. Alternatively,  
10 heterodimers may be purified using high pressure cation exchange chromatography. Excellent purification has been obtained using a Mono S cation exchange column.

In addition to sR $\alpha$ : $\beta$ 1 heterodimers that act as antagonists by binding free  
15 CNTF or IL-6, the present invention also contemplates the use of engineered, mutated versions of IL-6 with novel properties that allow it to bind to IL-6R $\alpha$  and a single gp130 molecule, but fail to engage the second gp130 to complete  $\beta$  component homodimerization, and thus act as an effective IL-6 antagonist on any IL-6 responsive cell. Our model for the  
20 structure of the IL-6 and CNTF receptor complexes indicates that these cytokines have distinct sites for binding the  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ 1, and  $\beta$ 2 receptor components [Stahl and Yancopoulos, Cell 74: 587-590 (1993)]. Mutations of critical amino acid residues comprising each of these sites gives rise to novel molecules which have the desired antagonistic properties. Ablation  
25 of the  $\beta$ 1 site would give a molecule which could still bind to the  $\alpha$  receptor component but not the  $\beta$ 1 component, and thereby comprise an antagonist with nanomolar affinity. Mutations of critical amino acid residues comprising the  $\beta$ 2 site of IL-6 (IL-6 $\beta$ 2-) would give a molecule that would bind to IL-6R $\alpha$  and the first gp130 monomer, but fail to engage the  
30 second gp130 and thus be functionally inactive. Similarly, mutations of



the CNTF  $\beta 2$  site would give a molecule (CNTF $\beta 2^-$ ) that would bind CNTFR $\alpha$  and gp130, but fail to engage LIFR $\beta$ , thereby antagonizing CNTF action by forming the non-functional  $\beta 1$  intermediate. Based on the binding results described above where CNTF forms the  $\beta 1$  intermediate with high affinity, both CNTF $\beta 2^-$  and IL-6 $\beta 2^-$  would constitute antagonists with affinity in the range of 10 pM.

A variety of means are used to generate and identify mutations of IL-6 or CNTF that have the desired properties. Random mutagenesis by standard methods of the DNA encoding IL-6 or CNTF may be used, followed by analysis of the collection of products to identify mutated cytokines having the desired novel properties as outlined below. Mutagenesis by genetic engineering has been used extensively in order to elucidate the structural organization of functional domains of recombinant proteins. Several different approaches have been described in the literature for carrying out deletion or substitution mutagenesis. The most successful appear to be alanine scanning mutagenesis [Cunningham and Wells (1989), Science 244: 1081-1085] and homolog-scanning mutagenesis [Cunningham, et al., (1989), Science 243:1330-1336].

Targeted mutagenesis of the IL-6 or CNTF nucleic acid sequences using such methods can be used to generate CNTF $\beta 2^-$  or IL-6 $\beta 2^-$  candidates. The choice of regions appropriate for targeted mutagenesis is done systematically, or determined from studies whereby panels of monoclonal antibodies against each factor are used to map regions of the cytokine that might be exposed after binding of the cytokine to the  $\alpha$  receptor component alone, or to the  $\alpha\beta 1$  heterodimeric soluble receptors described above. Similarly, chemical modification or limited proteolysis of the cytokine alone or in a complex bound to the  $\alpha$  receptor component or the  $\alpha\beta 1$  heterodimeric soluble receptors described above, followed by analysis



In addition, the present invention provides for methods of detecting or measuring the activity of potential  $\beta$ 2- mutants by measuring the phosphorylation of a  $\beta$ -receptor component or a signal transduction component selected from the group consisting of Jak1, Jak2 and Tyk2 or  
5 any other signal transduction component, such as the CLIPs, that are determined to be phosphorylated in response to a member of the CNTF family of cytokines.

A cell that expresses the signal transduction component(s) described  
10 herein may either do so naturally or be genetically engineered to do so. For example, Jak1 and Tyk-2-encoding nucleic acid sequences obtained as described in Velazquez, et al., Cell, Vol. 70:313-322 (1992), may be introduced into a cell by transduction, transfection, microinjection, electroporation, via a transgenic animal, etc., using any known method  
15 known in the art.

According to the invention, cells are exposed to a potential antagonist and the tyrosine phosphorylation of either the  $\beta$ -component(s) or the signal transduction component(s) are compared to the tyrosine phosphorylation  
20 of the same component(s) in the absence of the potential antagonist. In another embodiment of the invention, the tyrosine phosphorylation that results from contacting the above cells with the potential antagonist is compared to the tyrosine phosphorylation of the same cells exposed to the parental CNTF family member. In such assays, the cell must either express  
25 the extracellular receptor ( $\alpha$ -component) or the cells may be exposed to the test agent in the presence of the soluble receptor component. Thus, for example, in an assay system designed to identify agonists or antagonists of CNTF, the cell may express the  $\alpha$ - component CNTFR $\alpha$ , the  $\beta$ - components gp130 and LIFR $\beta$  and a signal transducing component such as  
30 Jak1. The cell is exposed to test agents, and the tyrosine phosphorylation of either the  $\beta$ - components or the signal transducing component is







treatment. The administration route may be any mode of administration known in the art, including but not limited to intravenously, intrathecally, subcutaneously, by injection into involved tissue, intraarterially, intranasally, orally, or via an implanted device.

5

Administration may result in the distribution of the active agent of the invention throughout the body or in a localized area. For example, in some conditions which involve distant regions of the nervous system, intravenous or intrathecal administration of agent may be desirable. In some situations, an implant containing active agent may be placed in or near the lesioned area. Suitable implants include, but are not limited to, gelfoam, wax, or microparticle-based implants.

10

### EXAMPLES

15

#### EXAMPLE 1: CNTF COMPETES WITH IL-6 FOR BINDING TO GP130

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials. A clone of PC12 cells that respond to IL-6 (PC12D) was obtained from DNAX. Rat CNTF was prepared as described [Masiakowski, et al., J. Neurochem. 57:1003-10012 (1991)]. IL-6 and sIL-6R $\alpha$  were purchased from R & D Systems. Antisera was raised in rabbits against a peptide derived from a region near the C-terminus of gp130 (sequence: CGTEGQVERFETVGME) [SEQ. ID. NO. 2] by the method described (Stahl, et al. J. Biol. Chem. 268:7628-7631 (1993)). Anti-phosphotyrosine monoclonal 4G10 was purchased from UBI, and reagents for ECL from Amersham.

25

Signal Transduction Assays. Plates (10 cm) of PC12D were starved in serum-free medium (RPMI 1640 + glutamine) for 1 hour, then incubated with IL-6 (50 ng/mL) + sIL-6R (1 mg/mL) in the presence or absence of

30

added rat CNTF at the indicated concentrations for 5 minutes at 37°C. Samples were then subjected to anti-gp130 immunoprecipitation, SDS PAGE, and anti-phosphotyrosine immunoblotting as described (Stahl, et al. J. Biol. Chem. 268:7628-7631 (1993).

5

## RESULTS

The ability of CNTF to block IL-6 responses was measured using a PC12 cell line (called PC12D) that expresses IL-6R $\alpha$ , gp130, and CNTFR $\alpha$ , but not LIFR $\beta$ . As one would predict, these cells respond to IL-6, but not to CNTF (Fig. 2) since LIFR $\beta$  is a required component for CNTF signal transduction [Davis, et al., Science 260: 59-63 (1993)]. In accordance with results on other cell lines [Ip, et al., Cell 69: 1121-1132 (1992)], PC12D cells give tyrosine phosphorylation of gp130 (as well as a variety of other proteins called CLIPs) in response to 2 nM IL-6 (Fig. 2). Addition of recombinant soluble IL-6R $\alpha$  (sIL-6R $\alpha$ ) enhances the level of gp130 tyrosine phosphorylation, as has been reported in some other systems [(Taga, et al., Cell 58: 573-581 (1989)]. However, addition of 2 nM CNTF simultaneously with IL-6 severely diminishes the tyrosine phosphorylation of gp130. Although a slight gp130 phosphorylation response remains in the presence of CNTF, IL-6, and sIL-6R $\alpha$ , it is eliminated if the CNTF concentration is increased fourfold to 8 nM. Thus, in IL-6 responsive cells that contain CNTFR $\alpha$  but no LIFR $\beta$ , CNTF is a rather potent antagonist of IL-6 action.

## 25 EXAMPLE 2. BINDING OF CNTF TO THE CNTFR $\alpha$ : $\beta$

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Scatchard Analysis of CNTF Binding. 125I-CNTF was prepared and purified as described [Stahl et al. JBC 268: 7628-7631 (1993)]. Saturation binding studies were carried out in PC12 cells, using concentrations of 125I-





### EXAMPLE 3. METHODS OF PRODUCING CYTOKINE LIGAND TRAPS

#### Virus Stock Production

- 5 SF21 insect cells obtained from *Spodoptera frugiperda* were grown at 27°C in Gibco SF900 II medium to a density of  $1 \times 10^6$  cells/mL. The individual virus stock for either GP130-Fc-His6 (Figure 4) or IL6Ra-Fc (Figure 5) was added to the bioreactor to a low multiplicity 0.01-0.1 PFU/cell to begin the infection. The infection process was allowed to continue for 5-7 days
- 10 allowing maximum virus replication without incurring substantial cell lysis. The cell suspension was aseptically aliquoted into sterile centrifuge bottles and the cells removed by centrifugation. The cell-free supernatant was collected in sterile bottles and stored at 4°C until further use.
- 15 The virus titer was determined by plaque assay as described by O'Reilly, Miller and Luckow. The method is carried out in 60mm tissue-culture dishes which are seeded with  $2 \times 10^6$  cells. Serial dilutions of the virus stock are added to the attached cells and the mixture incubated with rocking to allow the virus to adsorb to individual cells. An agar overlay is
- 20 added and plates incubated for 5 - 7 days at 27°C. Staining of viable cells with neutral red revealed circular plaques resulting which were counted to give the virus titer.

#### Coinfection of Cells for Protein Production

- 25 Uninfected SF21 Cells were grown in a 60L ABEC bioreactor containing 40L of SF900 II medium. Temperature was controlled at 27°C and the dissolved oxygen level was maintained at 50% of saturation by controlling the flowrate of oxygen in the inlet gas stream. When a density of  $2 \times 10^6$
- 30 cells/mL was reached, the cells were concentrated within the bioreactor to a volume of 20L using a low shear steam sterilizable pump with a tangential flow filtration device with Millipore Prostak 0.65 micron





# Immobilized Metal Affinity Chromatographic Purification

The six histidine residues on the C-terminus of the GP130-Fc-His<sub>6</sub> fusion protein provides an excellent molecular handle for separation of the heterodimeric IL6 antagonist from the two homodimers. The imidazole group on each of the C-terminal histidines of the GP130-Fc-His<sub>6</sub> moiety has a strong binding constant with several divalent metals, including copper, nickel, zinc, cobalt, iron and calcium. Since the IL6R $\alpha$ -Fc homodimer has no C-terminal histidine residues, it clearly has the lowest affinity. The IL6R $\alpha$ -Fc-GP130-Fc-His<sub>6</sub> heterodimer has a single stand set six histidines giving it greater affinity for the metal, while the GP130-Fc-His<sub>6</sub> homodimer has two sets of six histidines each giving it the highest affinity of the three IgG tagged proteins to the metal affinity column. Selective elution of the three proteins with increasing amounts of imidazole in the elution buffer therefore elutes the proteins in the following order:

1. IL6R $\alpha$ -Fc homodimer
2. IL6R $\alpha$ -Fc-GP130-Fc-His heterodimer
3. GP130-Fc-His homodimer

A 26 mm diameter column containing 100 mL of Pharmacia Chelating Sepharose Fast Flow was saturated with a solution of nickel sulfate until a significant green color is observed in the column eluate. The column is then washed with several column volumes of deionized water, then equilibrated with 50 mM HEPES, 40mM imidazole, pH 8.0. The binding of imidazole to the immobilized nickel results in a green to blue color change. Imidazole was added to the protein load to a final concentration of 40mM. Addition of imidazole to the protein load reduces the binding of IL6R $\alpha$ -Fc homodimer, increasing the surface area available for the remaining two species. After loading, the column was washed with



were shown to mimic the high affinity cytokine•R $\alpha$ •gp130 complex and behave as a high affinity antagonist of their cognate cytokine (Figure 7). To make these molecules, the extracellular domain of gp130 was paired with the extracellular domain of the  $\alpha$ -receptor components for IL-6 and CNTF, IL-6R $\alpha$  and CNTFR $\alpha$  respectively. To link the R $\alpha$  with the extracellular domain of gp130, the soluble R $\alpha$ -components and gp130 were fused to the Fc portion of human IgG1 to produce R $\alpha$ -Fc and gp130-Fc respectively. The Fc domain was chosen primarily but not solely because it naturally forms disulfide-linked dimers. Heterodimeric molecules comprising R $\alpha$ -Fc•gp130-Fc were expressed, purified and shown to behave as highly potent antagonists of their cognate ligand. Furthermore, these molecules were found to be highly specific for their cognate cytokine since it is the choice of the  $\alpha$ -receptor component which specifies which cytokine is bound and trapped (there is no measurable binding of the cytokine to gp130 in the absence of the appropriate R $\alpha$ ).

Here we describe an extension of this technology which allows the engineering of different heteromeric soluble receptor ligand traps which by virtue of their design may have additional beneficial characteristics such as stability, Fc-receptor-mediated clearance, or reduced effector functions (such as complement fixation). Furthermore, the technology described should prove suitable for the engineering of any heteromeric protein in mammalian or other suitable protein expression systems, including but not limited to heteromeric molecules which employ receptors, ligands, and catalytic components such as enzymes or catalytic antibodies.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Genetic engineering of heteromeric immunoglobulin heavy/light chain soluble receptor-based ligand traps for IL-6.

The IL-6 traps described here were engineered using human gp130, human IL-6  $\alpha$ -receptor (IL-6R $\alpha$ ), the constant region of the heavy chains (C $\gamma$ ) of human IgG1 (C $\gamma$ 1) (Lewis et al., Journal of Immunology 151:2829-2838 (1993) or IgG4 (C $\gamma$ 4) with or without a join-region (J), and the constant regions of kappa ( $\kappa$ ) and lambda ( $\lambda$ ) (Cheung, et al., Journal of Virology 66:6714-6720 (1992) light chains of human immunoglobulin (Ig), also with or without a different j-peptide (j). This design takes advantage of the natural ability of the C $\gamma$  domain to heterodimerize with  $\kappa$  or  $\lambda$  light chains. The heterodimerization of C $\gamma$  with the light chain occurs between the CH1 domain of C $\gamma$  and the constant region of the light chain (C $_L$ ), and is stabilized by covalent linking of the two domains via a single disulfide bridge. We reasoned that, like the Fc domain of human IgG1, the combination of C $\gamma$  with C $_L$  could be used to produce disulfide linked heteromeric proteins comprised of the extracellular domain of gp130 on one chain and the extracellular domain of IL-6R $\alpha$  on the other chain. Like their Fc-based counterparts, such proteins were postulated to be high affinity ligand traps for IL-6 and as a result to inhibit the interaction of IL-6 with the native receptor on IL-6-responsive cells, thus functioning as IL-6 antagonists. Furthermore, constructs employing the full length C $\gamma$  region would, much like antibodies, form homodimers of the C $\gamma$  chain, giving rise to antibody-like molecules comprising of two "light chains" and two "heavy chains" (Figure 8). The potential advantage of this design is that it may more closely mimic the IL-6•IL-6R $\alpha$ •gp130 complex and may display a higher affinity for the ligand than comparable single heterodimers. An additional design is incorporated by using truncated versions of C $\gamma$ , comprised only of the CH1 domain. These will form heterodimeric molecules with receptor- $\kappa$  fusion proteins, and will thus resemble the Fab fragment of antibodies.



All the soluble receptor-Ig chimeric genes may be engineered in plasmid vectors including, but not limited to, vectors suitable for mammalian expression (COS monkey kidney cells, Chinese Hamster Ovary cells [CHO], and ras-transformed fibroblasts [MG-ras]) and include a Kozak sequence (CGC CGC CAC CAT GGT G) at the beginning of each chimeric gene for efficient translation. Engineering was performed using standard genetic engineering methodology. Each construct was verified by DNA sequencing, mammalian expression followed by western blotting with suitable antibodies, biophysical assays that determine ligand binding and dissociation, and by growth inhibition assays (XG-1, as described later). Since the domains utilized to engineer these chimeric proteins are flanked by appropriate restriction sites, it is possible to use these domains to engineer other chimeric proteins, including chimeras employing the extracellular domains of the receptors for factors such as IL-1, IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, GM-CSF, LIF, IL-11, IL-15, IFN $\gamma$ , TGF $\beta$ , and others. The amino acid coordinates for each component utilized in making the IL-6 traps are listed below (Note: numbering starts with the initiating methionine as #1; long sequences are listed using the single letter code for the twenty amino acids):

20

**(a) Constructs employing human gp130:**

- (i) **gp130-C $\gamma$ 1** was engineered by fusing in frame the extracellular domain of gp130 (amino acids 1 to 619) to a Ser-Gly bridge, followed by the 330 amino acids which comprise C $\gamma$ 1 and a termination codon (Figure 9).
- 25 (ii) **gp130-J-C $\gamma$ 1** was engineered in the same manner as gp130-C $\gamma$ 1 except that a J-peptide (amino acid sequence: GQGTLVTVSS) was inserted between the Ser-Gly bridge and the sequence of C $\gamma$ 1 (see Figure 9).
- (iii) **gp130 $\Delta$ 3fibro-C $\gamma$ 1** was engineered by fusing in frame the extracellular domain of gp130 without its three fibronectin-like domains (Figure 10).
- 30 The remaining part of this chimeric protein is identical to gp130-C $\gamma$ 1.



extracellular domain of IL-6R $\alpha$  (Figure 15), to an Ala-Gly bridge, followed by the 330 amino acids which comprise C $\gamma$ 1 and a termination codon.

(ii) IL6R $\alpha$ - $\kappa$  was engineered as described for IL6R $\alpha$ -C $\gamma$ 1, except that the  $\kappa$ -domain (Figure 13) utilized for gp130- $\kappa$  was used in place of C $\gamma$ 1.

5 (iii) IL6R $\alpha$ -j- $\kappa$  was engineered as described for IL6R $\alpha$ - $\kappa$  except that the j-peptide described for gp130-j- $\kappa$  was placed between the Ala-Gly bridge and the  $\kappa$ -domain.

(iv) Three additional constructs, IL6R $\alpha$ 313-C $\gamma$ 1, IL6R $\alpha$ 313- $\kappa$ , and IL6R $\alpha$ 313-j- $\kappa$ , were engineered as using a truncated form of IL-6R $\alpha$  comprised of  
10 amino acids 1 to 313 (Figure 16). Each of these constructs were made by fusing in frame IL6R $\alpha$ 313 with a Thr-Gly bridge followed by the C $\gamma$ 1,  $\kappa$ -, and j- $\kappa$ -domains described above. These constructs were engineered in order to complement the gp130 $\Delta$ 3fibro-derived constructs.

## 15 Expression and purification of ligand traps

To produce covalently linked heterodimers of soluble gp130 and soluble IL-6R $\alpha$ , gp130-Ig chimeric proteins were co-expressed with appropriate IL-6R $\alpha$ -Ig chimeric proteins in complementing pairs. Co-expression was  
20 achieved by co-transfecting the corresponding expression vectors into suitable mammalian cell lines, either stably or transiently. The resulting disulfide-linked heterodimers were purified from conditioned media by several different methods, including but not limited to affinity chromatography on immobilized Protein A or Protein G, ligand-based  
25 affinity chromatography, ion exchange, and gel filtration.

An example of the type of methods used for purification of a heavy/light receptor fusion protein is as follows: gp130-C $\gamma$ 1•IL-6R $\alpha$ - $\kappa$  was expressed in COS cells by co-transfecting two different vectors, encoding gp130-C $\gamma$ 1 and

IL-6R $\alpha$ - $\kappa$  respectively. Serum-free conditioned media (400 ml) were collected two days post-transfection and C $\gamma$ 1-bearing proteins were purified by affinity chromatography over a 1ml Protein A Sepharose (Pharmacia). The material generated in this step was further purified by a second  
5 affinity chromatography step over a 1 ml NHS-activated Sepharose (Pharmacia) which was derivatized with recombinant human IL-6, in order to remove gp130-C $\gamma$ 1 dimer from gp130-C $\gamma$ 1•IL-6R $\alpha$ - $\kappa$  complexes (the gp130-C $\gamma$ 1 dimer does not bind IL-6). Proteins generated by this method were more than 90% pure, as evidenced by SDS-PAGE followed by silver-  
10 staining (Figure 17). Similar protocols have been employed successfully towards the purification of other heavy/light receptor heterodimers.

## RESULTS

### 15 Biological activity of immunoglobulin heavy/light chain receptor fusion antagonists

The purified ligand traps were tested for their ability to bind IL-6 in a variety of different assays. For example, the dissociation rate of IL-6 bound  
20 to the ligand trap was measured in parallel with the dissociation rate of IL-6 from the anti-IL-6 monoclonal neutralizing antibody B-E8 [Brochier, et al., Int. J. Immunopharmacology 17:41-48 (1995), and references within]. An example of this type of experiment is shown in Figure 18. In this experiment 20 pM <sup>125</sup>I-IL-6 (1000  $\mu$ Ci/mmol; Amersham) was  
25 preincubated with 500 pM of either gp130-C $\gamma$ 1•IL-6R $\alpha$ - $\kappa$  or mAb B-E8 for 20 hours. At this point a 1000-fold excess (20 nM) of "cold" IL-6 was added. Periodically, aliquots of the reaction were removed, the ligand trap or B-E8 were precipitated with Protein G-Sepharose, and the number of cpm of <sup>125</sup>I-IL-6 that remained bound was determined. Clearly, the dissociation  
30 rate of human <sup>125</sup>I-IL6 from the ligand trap was very slow - after three days, approximately 75% of the initial counts were still bound to the ligand

trap. In contrast, less than 5% of the counts remained associated with the antibody after three days. This result demonstrates that the dissociation rate of the ligand from these ligand traps is very slow.

- 5 In a different set of experiments the ability of the ligand traps to multimerize in the presence of ligand was tested. An example of this is shown in Figure 19. IL-6-induced association of gp130-Fc•IL-6R $\alpha$ -Fc with gp130-CH1•IL-6R $\alpha$ - $\kappa$  was determined by testing whether gp130-CH1•IL-6R $\alpha$ - $\kappa$ , which does not by itself bind Protein A, could be precipitated by
- 10 Protein A-Sepharose in the presence of gp130-Fc•IL-6R $\alpha$ -Fc in an IL-6-depended manner (Figure 9). Precipitation of gp130-CH1•IL-6R $\alpha$ - $\kappa$  by Protein A-Sepharose was determined by western blotting with an anti-kappa specific HRP conjugate, which does not detect gp130-Fc•IL-6R $\alpha$ -Fc. gp130-CH1•IL-6R $\alpha$ - $\kappa$  could be precipitated by Protein A-Sepharose only
- 15 when both gp130-Fc•IL-6R $\alpha$ -Fc and IL-6 were present. This result conclusively indicates that IL-6 can induce ligand trap multimerization, and further indicate that the ligand trap can mimic the hexameric cytokine•R $\alpha$ •signal transducer complex (Figure 1). Ligand-induced multimerization may play a significant role in the clearance of
- 20 cytokine•ligand trap complexes *in vivo*.

- The biological activity of the different ligand traps may be further tested in assays which measure ligand-depended cell proliferation. Several cell proliferation assays exist for IL-6 and they employ cell lines such as B9,
- 25 CESS, or XG-1. An example of this type of assay using the XG-1 cell line is presented below: XG-1 is a cell line derived from a human multiple myeloma (Zhang, et al., Blood 83:3654-3663 (1994). XG-1 depends on exogenously supplied human IL-6 for survival and proliferation. The EC<sub>50</sub> of IL-6 for the XG-1 line is approximately 50 pmoles/ml. The ability of
- 30 several different IL-6 traps to block IL-6-depended proliferation of XG-1

cells was tested by incubating increasing amounts of purified ligand traps with 50 pg/ml IL-6 in XG-1 cultures. The ligand traps which were tested had been expressed and purified by methods similar to those described above. All of the ligand traps tested were found to inhibit IL-6-dependent proliferation of XG-1 in a dose dependent manner (Figure 20). Of the five different traps tested gp130-C $\gamma$ 1•IL-6R $\alpha$ - $\kappa$  was the most active and essentially display the same neutralizing activity towards IL-6 as the antibody B-E8. As little as a 10-fold molar excess of either gp130-C $\gamma$ 1•IL-6R $\alpha$ - $\kappa$  or B-E8 completely blocked the activity of IL-6 (a reading of A570-650 = 0.3 AU corresponds to no proliferation of the XG-1 cells). At a 100-fold molar excess all of the ligand traps tested completely blocked the activity of IL-6. This observed inhibition is highly selective as neither a gp130-Fc•CNTFR $\alpha$ -Fc ligand trap which blocks CNTF activity, nor gp130-Fc homodimer exhibit any blocking activity towards IL-6 even when used at a 1000-fold molar excess over IL-6 (data not shown). This data demonstrates that the heteromeric immunoglobulin heavy/light chain receptor-based ligand traps function as selective high affinity antagonists of their cognate ligand.

## 20 EXAMPLE 5 - CLONING OF FUSION POLYPEPTIDE COMPONENTS

The extracellular domains of the human cytokine receptors were obtained by standard PCR techniques using tissue cDNAs (CLONTECH), cloned into the expression vector, pMT21 (Genetics Institute, Inc.), and the sequences were sequenced by standard techniques using an ABI 373A DNA sequencer and Taq Dideoxy Terminator Cycle Sequencing Kit (Applied Biosystems, Inc., Foster City, CA). For the IL-4R $\alpha$ , nucleotides 241 through 868 (corresponding to the amino acids 24-231) from the Genbank sequence, X52425, were cloned. For the IL-2R $\gamma$ , nucleotides 15 through 776 (corresponding to amino acids 1-233) from the Genbank sequence, D11086, were cloned. For the IL-6R $\alpha$ , nucleotides 52 through 1044 (corresponding

to the amino acids 1-331) from the Genbank sequence, X52425, were cloned. For gp130, nucleotides 322 through 2112 (corresponding to the amino acids 30-619) from the Genbank sequence, M57230, were cloned. For the IL-1RAcP, nucleotides 1 through 1074 (corresponding to the amino acids 1-358) from the Genbank sequence, AB006357, were cloned. For the IL-1RI, nucleotides 55 through 999 (corresponding to the amino acids 19-333) from the Genbank sequence, X16896, were cloned.

#### 10 EXAMPLE 6 - PRODUCTION OF FUSION POLYPEPTIDES (CYTOKINE TRAPS)

The nucleotide sequences encoding the cytokine traps were constructed from the individual cloned DNAs (described *supra*) by standard cloning and PCR techniques. In each case, the sequences were constructed in frame such that the sequence encoding the first fusion polypeptide component was fused to the sequence encoding the second fusion polypeptide component followed by an Fc domain (hinge, CH2 and CH3 region of human IgG1) as the multimerizing component. In some cases extra nucleotides were inserted in frame between sequences encoding the first and second fusion polypeptide components to add a linker region between the two components (See Figure 21A - Figure 21D - trap 424; Figure 24A - Figure 24F - trap 412; and Figure 26A - Figure 26E - trap 569).

For the IL-4 traps, 424 (Figure 21A - Figure 21D), 603 (Figure 22A - Figure 22D) and 622 (Figure 23A - Figure 23D), the IL-2R $\gamma$  component is 5', followed by the IL4R $\alpha$  component and then the Fc component. For the IL-6 traps, 412 (Figure 24A - Figure 24F) and 616 (Figure 25A - Figure 25F), the IL-6R $\alpha$  component is 5' followed by the gp130 component and then the Fc domain. For the IL-1 trap 569 (Figure 26A - Figure 26E), the IL-1RAcP component is 5' followed by the IL-1RI component and then the Fc domain. The final constructs were cloned into the mammalian expression vector pCDNA3.1 (STRATAGENE).

In the 569 sequence (Figure 26A - Figure 26E), nucleotides 1-1074 encode the IL1RAcP component, nucleotides 1075 -1098 encode a linker region, nucleotides 1099-2043 encode the IL1RI component and nucleotides 2044-2730 encode the Fc domain.

In the 412 sequence (Figure 24A - Figure 24F), nucleotides 1-993 encode the IL6R $\alpha$  component, nucleotides 994-1023 encode a linker region, nucleotides 1024-2814 encode the gp130 component and nucleotides 2815-3504 encode the Fc domain.

In the 616 sequence (Figure 25A - Figure 25F), nucleotides 1-993 encode the IL6R $\alpha$  component, nucleotides 994-2784 encode the gp130 component and nucleotides 2785-3474 encode the Fc domain.

In the 424 (Figure 21A - Figure 21D) and 622 (Figure 23A - Figure 23D) sequences, nucleotides 1-762 encode the IL2R $\gamma$  component, nucleotides 763-771 encode a linker region, nucleotides 772-1395 encode the IL4R $\alpha$  component and nucleotides 1396-2082 encode the Fc domain.

Finally, in the 603 sequence (Figure 22A - Figure 22D), nucleotides 1-762 encode the IL2R $\gamma$  component, nucleotides 763-1386 encode the IL4R $\alpha$  component and nucleotides 1387-2073 encode the Fc domain.

DNA constructs were either transiently transfected into COS cells or stably transfected into CHO cells by standard techniques well known to one of skill in the art. Supernatants were collected and purified by Protein A affinity chromatography and size exclusion chromatography by standard techniques. (See for example Harlow and Lane, Antibodies - A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988).



EXAMPLE 7: IL-4 BIOASSAY PROTOCOL USING TF-1 (ATCC) CELLS.Reagents and Equipment Needed5 MTT Dye Solution:

MTT(3-[4,5-Dimethylthiazole-2-yl]) (Sigma catalog# M2128)

Working concentration: Dissolve 5 mg of anhydrous MTT in 200 ml PBS without  $\text{Ca}^{+2}$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{+2}$ .

10 Sterile filter and store aliquoted at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$

Solubilization Solution:

15 For 1000 ml, combine 100 g SDS, 950 ml  $\text{dH}_2\text{O}$ , 50 ml Dimethyl Formamide, and 850  $\mu\text{l}$  concentrated HCl.

Filter sterilize with a  $0.45\mu\text{m}$  filter unit.

Store at room temperature

TF-1 cell Growth Medium:

20

RPMI 1640, 10% FBS, Pen/Strep, 2mM L-glutamine

Other:

25 0.4% Trypan Blue Stain, sterile tubes for dilutions, sterile 96 well cell culture plates (Falcon #3072), hemacytometer, centrifuge, ELISA plate reader, multichannel pipet for 15, 25, 50 and 100 $\mu\text{l}$  volume, sterile reagent reservoirs, sterile pipet tips, gloves.

## Assay Protocol

### A. Preparation of Assay plates

- 5 1. Prepare sterile 96 well tissue culture plates to contain 50µl of growth medium per well with various concentrations of IL-4 and 10nM IL-4 antagonist. This can be done by preparing a working dilution of IL-4 that is 4 times the highest concentration to be assayed. In separate tubes, do a two-fold serial dilution of the IL-4. Add 25µl of each dilution to one row  
10 across the plate (i.e. row A gets highest concentration, row G gets lowest concentration). Add 25µl of growth medium without IL-4 to row H. Prepare the antagonists to be tested by making a stock that is 4 times the final concentration. Add 25µl to a triplicate set of IL-4 containing wells (columns 1,2,3, A through H). Be sure to include antagonist in row H.  
15
2. As a positive control, leave one set with no antagonist. These wells will contain IL-4 and media only.
3. Incubate the plate for 1-2 hours at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO<sub>2</sub>  
20 incubator before preparing cells to be used for assay.

### B. Preparation of Cells

4. Wash cells twice by centrifugation in assay medium free of growth  
25 factor.
5. Determine cell number and trypan blue viability and suspend cells to a final concentration of  $8 \times 10^5$ /ml in assay medium.
- 30 6. Dispense 50µl of the cell suspension (40,000 cells) into all wells of the plates. Total volume should now be 100µl/well.

7. Incubate the plate at 37°C for 68 hours in a humidified 5% CO<sub>2</sub> incubator.

### C. Color Development

5

8. After incubating for 68 hours, add 15μl of the MTT dye solution to each well.

10

9. Incubate the plate at 37°C for 4 hours in a humidified 5% CO<sub>2</sub> incubator.

10. After 4 hours, add 100μl of the solubilization solution to each well. Allow the plate to stand overnight in a sealed container to completely solubilize the formazan crystals.

15

11. Record the absorbance at 570/650nm.

### RESULTS

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Figure 27 shows that an IL-4 trap designated 4SC375, which is a fusion polypeptide of IL-2Rγ-scb-IL4Rα-FcΔC1, is several orders of magnitude better as an IL-4 antagonist than IL4RαFcΔC1 alone in the TF1 cell bioassay.

25

Figure 28 shows that the IL-4 trap designated 4SC375 shows antagonistic activity in the TF1 cell bioassay equivalent to an IL-4 trap designated 4SC424 which is a fusion polypeptide of IL-2Rγ-IL4Rα-FcΔC1 having the IL-2Rγ component flush with the IL-4Rα component.

### EXAMPLE 8: IL-6 BIOASSAY PROTOCOL USING XG-1 CELLS

30

#### Reagents and Equipment Needed

MTT Dye Solution:

MTT(3-[4,5-Dimethylthiazole-2-yl]) (Sigma catalog# M2128)

Working concentration: Dissolve 5 mg of anhydrous MTT in 200 ml PBS  
5 without  $\text{Ca}^{+2}$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{+2}$ .

Sterile filter and store aliquoted at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$

Solubilization Solution:

10 For 1000 ml, combine 100 g SDS, 950 ml  $\text{dH}_2\text{O}$ , 50 ml Dimethyl Formamide,  
and 850  $\mu\text{l}$  concentrated HCl.

Filter sterilize with at  $0.45\mu\text{m}$  filter unit.

Store at room temperature

15 Assay Medium:

RPMI 1640, 10%FBS, Pen/Strep, 2mM L-glutamine,  $50\mu\text{M}$  mercapto-  
ethanol.

20 Other:

0.4% Trypan Blue Stain, sterile tubes for dilutions, sterile 96 well cell  
culture plates (Falcon#3072), hemacytometer, centrifuge, ELISA plate  
reader, multichannel pipet for 15, 25, 50 and  $100\mu\text{l}$  volume, sterile reagent  
25 reservoirs, sterile pipet tips, gloves.

Assay Protocol

A. Preparation of Assay plates

30

1. Prepare sterile 96 well tissue culture plates to contain  $50\mu\text{l}$  of growth  
medium per well with various concentrations of IL-6 and 10nM IL-6  
antagonist. This can be done by preparing a working dilution of IL-6 that is

- 4 times the highest concentration to be assayed. In separate tubes, do a two-fold serial dilution of the IL-6. Add 25µl of each dilution to one row across the plate (i.e. row A gets highest concentration, row G gets lowest concentration). Add 25µl of growth medium without IL-6 to row H.
- 5 Prepare the antagonists to be tested by making a stock that is 4 times the final concentration. Add 25µl to a triplicate set of IL-6 containing wells (columns 1,2,3, A through H). Be sure to include antagonist in row H. A typical IL-6 titration starts at 200ng/ml down to 3.1ng/ml.
- 10 2. As a positive control, leave one set with no antagonist. These wells contain IL-6 and media in place of antagonist.

3. Incubate the plate 1-2 hours at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO<sub>2</sub> incubator before preparing cells to be used for assay.

15

#### B. Preparation of Cells

4. Wash cells twice by centrifugation (5 min at 1000RPM) in assay medium free of growth factor.
- 20 5. Determine cell number and trypan blue viability and suspend cells to a final concentration of  $8 \times 10^5$ /ml in assay medium.
6. Dispense 50µl of the cell suspension (40000 cells) into all wells of the
- 25 plates. Total volume should now be 100µl/well.
7. Incubate the plate at 37°C for 68 hours in a humidified 5% CO<sub>2</sub> incubator.

#### C. Color Development

- 30 8. At 68 hours add 15µl of the dye solution to each well.

9. Incubate the plate at 37°C for 4 hours in a humidified 5% CO<sub>2</sub> incubator.
10. After 4 hours, add 100μl of the solubilization solution to each well.  
Allow the plate to stand overnight in a sealed container to completely  
5 solubilize the formazan crystals.
11. Record the absorbance at 570/650nm.

## RESULTS

10

Figure 29 shows that the IL6 trap (6SC412 IL6R-scb-gpx-FcΔC1) described in Figure 24A - Figure 24F is a better antagonist of IL-6 in the XG1 bioassay than the neutralizing monoclonal antibody to human IL-6 - BE8.

## 15 EXAMPLE 9: MRC5 BIOASSAY FOR IL1 TRAPS

MRC5 human lung fibroblast cells respond to IL-1 by secreting IL-6 and thus were utilized to assay the ability of IL-1 traps to block the IL-1-dependent production of IL-6. IL1 Trap 1SC569 (Figure 26A - Figure 26E)  
20 was tested against IL-1-RI.Fc which is the extracellular domain of the IL-1 Type I receptor fused to an Fc domain.

MRC5 cells are suspended at  $1 \times 10^5$  cells per ml in medium and 0.1 ml of cells are plated (10,000 cells per well) into the wells of a 96 well tissue  
25 culture plate. Plates are incubated for 24 hours at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO<sub>2</sub> incubator.

IL-1 trap and recombinant human IL-1 at varying doses are pre-incubated in a 96 well tissue culture dish and incubated for 2 hours at 37°C. 0.1 ml of  
30 this mixture is then added to the 96 well plate containing the MRC5 cells such that the final concentration of IL-1 Trap is 10nM and the final

concentrations of the IL-1 ranges from 2.4 pM to 5nM. Control wells contain trap alone or nothing.

Plates are then incubated at 37°C for 24 hours in a humidified 5% CO<sub>2</sub> incubator. Supernatant is collected and assayed for levels of IL-6 using R&D Systems Quantikine Immunoassay Kit according to the manufacturer's instructions.

## RESULTS

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Figure 30 shows that the trap 569 (Figure 26A - Figure 26E) is able to antagonize the effects of IL-1 and block the IL-6 production from MRC 5 cells upon treatment with IL-1. At a concentration of 10nM, the trap 569 is able to block the production of IL-6 up to an IL-1 concentration of 3nM. In contrast, the IL-1RI.Fc is a much poorer antagonist of IL-1. It is only able to block the effects of IL-1 up to about 10-20 pM. Thus, the trap 569 is approximately 100x better at blocking IL-1 than IL1RI.Fc.

15

## EXAMPLE 10 - CONSTRUCTION OF IL-13/IL-4 SINGLE CHAIN TRAPS

20

1. To create the IL-13/IL-4 dual trap designated IL-4R $\alpha$ .IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.Fc, the human IL-4R $\alpha$  extracellular domain (corresponding to nucleotides #1-693 of Figure 31A - Figure 31G) and the human IL-13R $\alpha$ 1 extracellular domain (corresponding to nucleotides #700-1665 of Figure 31A - Figure 31G) were amplified by standard PCR techniques and ligated into an expression vector pMT21 which contained the human Fc sequence (corresponding to nucleotides #1671-2355 of Figure 31A - Figure 31G), thus creating a fusion protein consisting of the IL-4R $\alpha$  , IL-13R $\alpha$ 1, and the hinge, CH2 and CH3 region of human IgG1 from the N to C terminus. In addition, a two amino acid linker (corresponding to nucleotides #694-699 of Figure 31A - Figure 31G) with the amino acid sequence SerGly was constructed in frame

25

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between the IL-4R $\alpha$  and the IL-13R $\alpha$ 1 and a two amino acid linker (corresponding to nucleotides #1666-1671 of Figure 31A - Figure 31G) with the amino acid sequence ThrGly was constructed in frame between the IL-13R $\alpha$ 1 and the Fc portion. All sequences were sequence-verified by

5 standard techniques. The IL-4R $\alpha$ .IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.Fc coding sequence was then subcloned into the expression vector pCDNA3.1 (Stratagene) using standard molecular biology techniques.

2. To create the IL-13/IL-4 dual trap designated IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.IL-4R $\alpha$ .Fc, the IL-

10 13R $\alpha$ 1 extracellular domain (corresponding to nucleotides #1-1029 of Figure 32A - Figure 32G) and the human IL-4R $\alpha$  (corresponding to nucleotides # 1060-1692 of Figure 32A - Figure 32G) were amplified by standard PCR techniques and ligated into the expression vector pJFE14, which contains the human Fc sequence (corresponding to nucleotides

15 #1699-2382 of Figure 32A - Figure 32G) to create a fusion protein consisting of the IL-13R $\alpha$ 1, IL-4R $\alpha$ , and the hinge, CH2 and CH3 region of human IgG1 from the N to C terminus. In addition, a ten amino acid linker with the amino acid sequence GlyAlaProSerGlyGlyGlyGlyArgPro (corresponding to nucleotide #1030-1059 of Figure 32A - Figure 32G) was

20 constructed in frame between the IL-13R $\alpha$ 1 and the IL-4R $\alpha$  and a two amino acid linker (corresponding to nucleotides #1693-1698 of Figure 32A - Figure 32G) with the amino acid sequence SerGly was constructed in frame between IL-4R $\alpha$  and the Fc portion. All sequences were sequence-verified using standard techniques. The coding sequence of IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.IL-4R $\alpha$ .Fc

25 was then subcloned into the expression vector pCDNA3.1 (Stratagene) using standard molecular biology techniques.

EXAMPLE 11: EXPRESSION OF IL-4R $\alpha$ .IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.Fc AND IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.IL-4R $\alpha$ .Fc



Large scale (1L) cultures of the pCAE801 (the DNA vector construct encoding IL-4R $\alpha$ .IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.Fc) and pCAE802 (the DNA plasmid construct encoding IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.IL-4R $\alpha$ .Fc) in DH10B cells were grown overnight in LB + ampicillin and the plasmid DNA was extracted using a Qiagen Endofree Mega Kit following the manufacturer's protocol. The concentration of the purified plasmid DNA was determined in a UV spectrophotometer and fluorometer. The plasmid DNA was also verified by digestion of aliquots with BbsI, XmnI and NcoI restriction enzymes. All restriction enzyme digest fragments corresponded to the predicted sizes in a 1% agarose gel.

Forty 15 cm petri plates were seeded with CHO-K1/E1A cells at a density of  $4 \times 10^6$  cells/plate. Plating media was Gibco Ham's F-12 w/10% Hyclone Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS) + penicillin/streptomycin and supplemented with glutamine. The following day each plate was transfected with 6  $\mu$ g of pCAE801, or pCAE802, using Gibco Optimem and Gibco Lipofectamine in 12 ml volume, following the manufacturer's protocol. Four hours after adding the transfection mix to the cells 12 ml/plate of Optimem w/ 10% FBS was added. Plates were incubated at 37°C in a 5% CO<sub>2</sub> incubator overnight. The following day the media was removed from each plate and 25 ml expression media (Gibco CHO-S-SFM II w/ glutamine + 1mM sodium butyrate) was added. The plates were incubated at 37°C for 3 days.

After 3 days of incubation the media was removed from each plate and centrifuged at 400 rpm in a swinging bucket rotor to pellet cells. The supernatant was decanted into sterile 1L bottles and expressed protein was purified as described *infra*.

EXAMPLE 12: PURIFICATION OF IL-4R $\alpha$ .IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.Fc AND IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.IL-4R $\alpha$ .Fc PROTEIN FROM CULTURE MEDIA

### 1. Purification of IL-4R $\alpha$ .IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.Fc.

Human IL-4R $\alpha$ .IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.Fc was transiently expressed in CHO cells and supernatants were harvested from plate transfections as described *supra*.

5 Expression of the secreted protein was determined by a sandwich ELISA using goat anti-hIgG ( $\gamma$  chain specific; Sigma 1-3382) and goat anti-hIgG (Fc specific)-FITC conjugate (Sigma F9512) capture and report antibodies, respectively. The yield ranged from 5.8 to 9.2 mg (average of 7.5 mg) per liter of conditioned media. Complete<sup>TM</sup> protease inhibitor tablets (Roche

10 Diagnostics Corp.) were dissolved into the media (1 tablet/L). The conditioned media was sterile filtered (0.22  $\mu$ m pore size) prior to loading onto a pre-equilibrated, 5 mL HiTrap<sup>®</sup> Protein A affinity column (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech) in Dulbecco's PBS buffer (Life Technologies), pH 7.4 at 4°C. The flow rate was ~1-2 mL/min. The

15 column was extensively washed with PBS buffer to remove nonspecifically bound proteins from the column. IL-4R $\alpha$ .IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.Fc was eluted using 20 mM sodium citrate, 150 mM NaCl, pH 3.5. The eluate was immediately neutralized by titrating with 1 M Tris-OH. The fractions containing protein were pooled and immediately dialyzed in PBS buffer,

20 pH 7.4 at 4°C. The recovery from Protein A purification was 6.8 mg (73%). IL-4R $\alpha$ .IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.Fc was further purified by size exclusion chromatography using a superose 6 column (25 mL bed volume; Amersham Pharmacia Biotech) pre-equilibrated in PBS, 5% v/v glycerol, pH 7.4 at ambient temperature. The flow rate was 0.5 mL/min. Protein fractions were

25 assessed from a Coomassie stained non-reduced and reduced SDS-PAGE (Novex NuPAGE 4-12% Bis-Tris gels). Fractions were conservatively pooled to reduce the amount of aggregated protein. The overall yield was 51% (4.4 mg) with a purity of 97% as judged by SDS-PAGE. Purified IL-4R $\alpha$ .IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.Fc was analyzed by non-reduced and reduced SDS-PAGE (4-

30 12% Bis-Tris), analytical size exclusion chromatography (Tosohaas

TSKG4000SWXL), N-terminal sequencing, and immunoblotting with goat anti-hIgG-HRP conjugate (Promega W403B), and also mouse monoclonal anti-hIL-4R (R&D MAB230) followed by anti-mIgG-HRP conjugate (Promega W402B) as the secondary antibody.

5

## 2. Purification of IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.IL-4R $\alpha$ .Fc

Human IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.IL-4R $\alpha$ .Fc was transiently expressed in CHO cells and supernatants were harvested from plate transfections as described *supra*.

10 Expression of the secreted protein was determined by a sandwich ELISA using goat anti-hIgG ( $\gamma$  chain specific; Sigma 1-3382) and goat anti-hIgG (Fc specific)-FITC conjugate (Sigma F9512) capture and report antibodies, respectively. The yield was 8.8 mg per liter of conditioned media. Complete<sup>TM</sup> protease inhibitor tablets (Roche Diagnostics Corp.) were

15 dissolved into the media (1 tablet/L). The conditioned media was sterile filtered (0.22  $\mu$ m pore size) prior to loading onto a pre-equilibrated, 5 mL HiTrap<sup>®</sup> Protein A affinity column (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech) in Dulbecco's PBS buffer (Life Technologies), pH 7.4 at 4°C. The flow rate was ~1-2 mL/min. The column was extensively washed with PBS buffer to

20 remove nonspecifically bound proteins from the column. IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.IL-4R $\alpha$ .Fc was eluted using 20 mM sodium citrate, 150 mM NaCl, pH 3.5. The eluate was immediately neutralized by titrating with 1 M Tris-OH. The fractions containing protein were pooled and immediately dialyzed in PBS buffer, pH 7.4 at 4 °C. The recovery from Protein A purification was 3.8 mg

25 (43%). IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.IL-4R $\alpha$ .Fc was further purified by size exclusion chromatography using a superose 6 column (25 mL bed volume; Amersham Pharmacia Biotech) pre-equilibrated in PBS, 5% v/v glycerol, pH 7.4 at ambient temperature. The flow rate was 0.5 mL/min. Protein fractions were assessed from a Coomassie stained non-reduced and

30 reduced SDS-PAGE (Novex NuPAGE 4-12% Bis-Tris gels). Fractions were

conservatively pooled to reduce the amount of aggregated protein. The overall yield was 17% (1.5 mg) with a purity of 95% as judged by SDS-PAGE. Purified IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.IL-4R $\alpha$ .Fc was analyzed by non-reduced and reduced SDS-PAGE (4-12% Bis-Tris), analytical size exclusion chromatography (Tosohaas TSKG4000SWXL), N-terminal sequencing, and immunoblotting with goat anti-hIgG-HRP conjugate (Promega W403B), and also mouse monoclonal anti-hIL-4R $\alpha$  (R&D MAB230) followed by anti-mIgG-HRP conjugate (Promega W402B) as the secondary antibody.

10 EXAMPLE 13: BLOCKING OF IL-4 AND IL-13 BY IL-4R $\alpha$ .IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.Fc AND IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.IL-4R $\alpha$ .Fc

Materials and Methods

15 TF1 Bioassay. TF1 cells were maintained in growth media (10ng/ml GM-CSF, RPMI 1640, 10% FBS, L-glutamine, Penicillin, Streptomycin). For the bioassay, cells were washed 2 times in assay media (as above but without GM-CSF) and then plated at  $2 \times 10^5$  cells in 50 $\mu$ l of assay media. The purified IL-4R $\alpha$ .IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.Fc and IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.IL-4R $\alpha$ .Fc proteins were diluted into assay media at a concentration of 40nM. 25 $\mu$ l of each of the traps was added to the cells. Either IL-13 or IL-4 were diluted to 40nM in assay media and then 2-fold dilution series in assay media were made. 25 $\mu$ l of either IL-13 or IL-4 was then added to the wells containing the cells and the traps. Cells were then incubated at 37°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub> for ~70 hrs. The extent of TF1 cell proliferation was measured by the MTS assay according to the manufacturer's protocol (Promega, Inc.).

RESULTS

30 The ability of the IL-4R $\alpha$ .IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.Fc and IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.IL-4R $\alpha$ .Fc traps to block both human IL-13 and human IL-4 activity was measured in the TF1

bioassay described *supra*. IL-13 stimulates proliferation of TF1 cells, with half-maximal growth at a concentration of 0.2nM. Addition of either IL-4R $\alpha$ .IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.Fc or IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.IL-4R $\alpha$ .Fc trap at a concentration of 10nM blocks IL-13-induced growth up to ~2nM (Figure 33). At an IL-13 concentration of ~4-5 nM the growth of TF1 cells is inhibited by 50%. TF1 cells are more sensitive to IL-4, which stimulates their proliferation with half-maximal growth at ~0.02nM. Addition of either IL-4R $\alpha$ .IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.Fc or IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.IL-4R $\alpha$ .Fc at a concentration of 10nM blocks IL-4-induced growth up to ~1nM (Figure 34). At an IL-4 concentration of ~3-4 nM the growth of TF1 cells is inhibited by 50%. These results show that both IL-4R $\alpha$ .IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.Fc and IL-13R $\alpha$ 1.IL-4R $\alpha$ .Fc can block the ability of both IL-13 and IL-4 to stimulate cellular responses.

#### EXAMPLE 14: BLOCKING OF INJECTED IL-1 BY IL-1 TRAP *IN VIVO*

IL-1 is a pro-inflammatory cytokine. Systemic administration of IL-1 has been shown to elicit acute responses in animals, including transient hyperglycemia, hypoinsulinemia, fever, anorexia, and increased serum levels of interleukin-6 (IL-6) (Reimers, 1998). Since mice are responsive to both murine and human IL-1, human IL-1 can be used and *in vivo* binding effects of human specific IL-1 antagonists can be evaluated. This acute mouse model was used to determine the ability of a human IL-1 trap to antagonize the *in vivo* effects of exogenously administered human IL-1. This provides a rapid indication of *in vivo* efficacy of the human IL-1 trap and can be used as an assay to help molecule selection.

#### Experimental Design:

Mice were given subcutaneous injections of human IL-1 (0.3  $\mu$ g/kg). Twenty-four hours prior to human IL-1 injection, the animals were pre-treated with either vehicle or 150-fold molar excess of human IL-1 trap (0.54 mg/kg). Two hours prior to sacrifice (26 hrs), the mice were given a

second injection of human IL-1 (0.3 µg/kg). Blood samples were collected at various time points and sera were assayed for IL-6 levels.

## RESULTS

5

Exogenous administration of human IL-1 resulted a dramatic induction of serum IL-6 levels. At 150-fold molar excess, the human IL-1 trap completely blocked the IL-6 increase (Figure 35). Furthermore, the effects of the human IL-1 trap persisted for at least another 24 hours, preventing an IL-6 increase even when IL-1 was re-administered (Figure 35). Such long-lasting efficacy suggests that daily injection of an IL-1 trap may not be necessary for chronic applications.

### EXAMPLE 15: EVALUATING THE ABILITY OF AN IL-4 TRAP TO BLOCK THE PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES TO HUMAN IL-4 IN CYNOMOLOGUS MONKEYS.

Systemic administration of human IL-4 elicits systemic responses in Cynomologus monkeys (Gundel et al., 1996). Thus, the effectiveness of the IL-4 trap in blocking human IL-4 can be demonstrated by measuring these responses.

#### Experimental Design:

The experiment consisted of 3 parts: human IL-4 + vehicle (part 1), human IL-4 + IL-4 Trap (part 2), and human IL-4 + vehicle (part 3). Human IL-4 (25 µg/kg) was injected subcutaneously twice daily for 4 days and IL-4 Trap (8 mg/kg) and vehicle were given intravenously daily for 5 days, beginning 1 day prior to human IL-4 administration. Whole blood was collected daily for flow cytometry analysis for CD16 and plasma was obtained to assay for the cytokine monocyte chemotactic protein 1 (MCP-1).

CD16 and MCP-1 are markers of IL-4-mediated inflammation in both humans and monkeys.

## RESULTS

5

In the presence of human IL-4, MCP-1 increased 2.5-fold and was significantly blocked by the IL-4 Trap (Figure 36A). Similarly, the decrease in the percent of CD16 positive lymphocytes in peripheral blood was attenuated by the IL-4 trap (Figure 36B). After a rest period, the monkeys were re-injected with human IL-4 and the responsiveness of the animals to human IL-4 was re-confirmed (Figures 36A and 36B), suggesting that inhibition of the MCP-1 and CD 16 responses is specifically mediated by the IL-4 trap.

## 15 EXAMPLE 16: THE EFFECTS OF IL-4 TRAP ON IL-4-INDUCED IgE SECRETION.

It has been shown that injection of anti-mouse IgD antibody stimulates an IL-4-mediated IgE increase in normal mice. This model has been widely used to evaluate IL-4 antagonists, such as soluble IL-4 receptor and anti-IL-4 monoclonal antibodies (Sato et al., 1993). We decided to use this model to evaluate the ability if the IL-4 trap to block IL-4-mediated increases of IgE.

## 25 Experimental design:

BALB/C mice injected with anti-mouse IgD (100µl/mouse, s.c.) were randomly divided into 3 groups. Each received (on days 3-5) either vehicle, murine IL-4 trap (1 mg/kg, s.c.), or a monoclonal antibody to mouse IL-4 (1 mg/kg, s.c.). Serum was collected at various time points and assayed for IgE levels.

## RESULTS

5 Treatment with the murine IL-4 trap or the mouse IL-4 antibody both significantly antagonized the IL-4-mediated IgE increase in this mouse model (Figure 37). This suggests that the murine IL-4 trap binds murine IL-4 and antagonizes physiological responses elicited by endogenous IL-4 *in vivo*.

10 The present invention is not to be limited in scope by the specific embodiments described herein. Indeed, various modifications of the invention in addition to those described herein will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the foregoing description and accompanying figures. Such modifications are intended to fall within the scope of the appended claims.

15



WE CLAIM:

1. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a fusion polypeptide capable of binding a cytokine to form a nonfunctional complex  
5 comprising:
  - a) a nucleotide sequence encoding a first fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence of the cytokine binding portion of the extracellular domain of the specificity determining component of the cytokine's receptor;
  - 10 b) a nucleotide sequence encoding a second fusion polypeptide component comprising the amino acid sequence of the cytokine binding portion of the extracellular domain of the signal transducing component of the cytokine's receptor; and
  - c) a nucleotide sequence encoding a third fusion polypeptide  
15 component comprising the amino acid sequence of a multimerizing component.
2. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, wherein the nucleotide  
20 sequence encoding the first component is upstream of the nucleotide sequence encoding the second component.
3. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, wherein the nucleotide  
25 sequence encoding the first component is downstream of the nucleotide sequence encoding the second component.
4. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, wherein the cytokine  
receptor is the receptor for a member of the hematopoietin family of  
cytokines selected from the group consisting of interleukin-2, interleukin-  
3, interleukin-4, interleukin-5, interleukin-6, interleukin-7, interleukin-9,  
30 interleukin-11, interleukin-13, interleukin-15, granulocyte macrophage  
colony stimulating factor, oncostatin M, and leukemia inhibitory factor  
and cardiotrophin-1

5. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, wherein the cytokine receptor is the receptor for a member of the interferon family of cytokines selected from the group consisting of IFN-gamma, IFN-alpha, and IFN-beta.

5

6. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, wherein the cytokine receptor is the receptor for a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily of cytokines selected from the group consisting of B7.1 (CD80) and B7.2 (B70).

10

7. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, wherein the cytokine receptor is the receptor for a member of the TNF family of cytokines selected from the group consisting of TNF-alpha, TNF-beta, LT-beta, CD40 ligand, Fas ligand, CD 27 ligand, CD 30 ligand, and 4-1BBL.

15

8. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, wherein the cytokine receptor is the receptor for a member of the TGF- $\beta$ /BMP family selected from the group consisting of TGF- $\beta$ 1, TGF- $\beta$ 2, TGF- $\beta$ 3, BMP-2, BMP-3a, BMP-3b, BMP-4, BMP-5, BMP-6, BMP-7, BMP-8a, BMP-8b, BMP-9, BMP-10, BMP-11, BMP-15, BMP-16, endometrial bleeding associated factor (EBAF), growth differentiation factor-1 (GDF-1), GDF-2, GDF-3, GDF-5, GDF-6, GDF-7, GDF-8, GDF-9, GDF-12, GDF-14, mullerian inhibiting substance (MIS), activin-1, activin-2, activin-3, activin-4, and activin-5.

20

9. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, wherein the cytokine receptor is the receptor for a cytokine selected from the group consisting of interleukin-1, interleukin-10, interleukin-12, interleukin-14, interleukin-18 and MIF.

25

10. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, wherein the multimerizing component comprises an immunoglobulin derived domain.

30

11. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 10, wherein the immunoglobulin derived domain is selected from the group consisting of the Fc domain of IgG, the heavy chain of IgG, and the light chain of IgG.
- 5 12. A fusion polypeptide encoded by the isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.
13. A composition capable of binding a cytokine to form a nonfunctional complex comprising a multimer of the fusion polypeptide of claim 12.
- 10 14. The composition of claim 13, wherein the multimer is a dimer.
- 15 15. A vector which comprises the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.
16. An expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is operatively linked to an expression control sequence.
- 20 17. A host-vector system for the production of a fusion polypeptide which comprises the expression vector of claim 16, in a suitable host cell.
18. The host-vector system of claim 17, wherein the suitable host cell is a bacterial cell, yeast cell, insect cell, or mammalian cell.
- 25 19. The host-vector system of claim 17, wherein the suitable host cell is E. coli.
- 30 20. The host-vector system of claim 17, wherein the suitable host cell is a COS cell.

21. The host-vector system of claim 17, wherein the suitable host cell is a CHO cell.
22. The host-vector system of claim 17, wherein the suitable host cell is  
5 a 293 cell.
23. The host-vector system of claim 17, wherein the suitable host cell is a BHK cell.
- 10 24. The host-vector system of claim 17, wherein the suitable host cell is a NS0 cell.
25. A method of producing a fusion polypeptide which comprises growing cells of the host-vector system of claim 17, under conditions  
15 permitting production of the fusion polypeptide and recovering the fusion polypeptide so produced.

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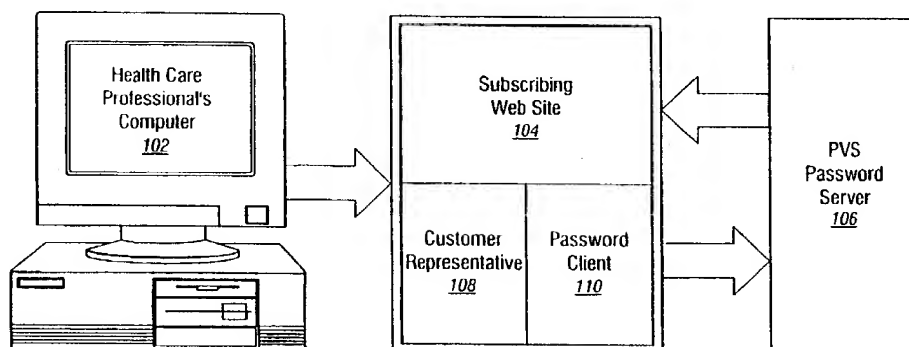
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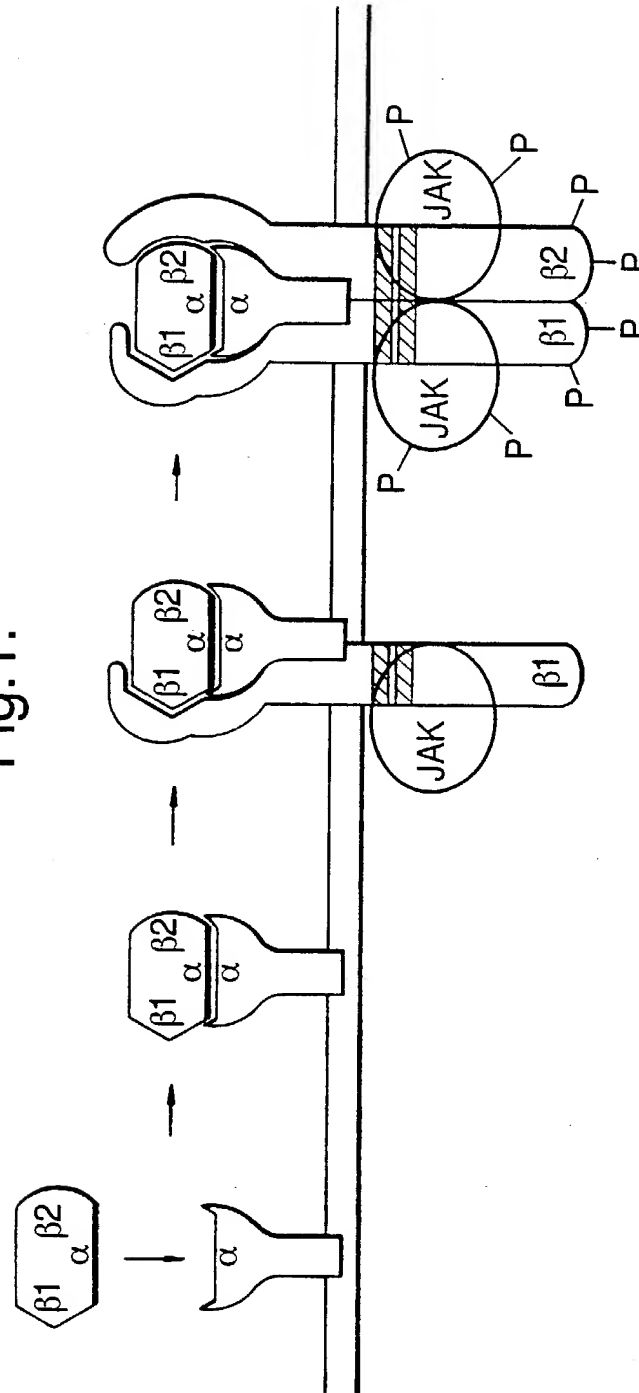
(54) Title: REMOTE PHYSICIAN AUTHENTICATION SERVICE



(57) Abstract

A method and system of remote verification of an end user of web page with controlled access. Users are issued a user name and password which can be used to access any site which subscribes to the described verification system. A user connects to a web site which contains desired information. When the user attempts to enter an area (or page) of the site with controlled access the pre-issued user name and password are requested. Once this information is entered, the subscribing website sends a secure (encrypted) query to a remote password database server. The supplied information is checked against a verification database. A yes or no secure verification is sent back to the subscriber site. This verification can include anonymized demographic information such as specialty, location, and type of practice. The subscriber site then acts upon the verification received. The information entered by the user, while sent by the subscribing site is not accessible by the subscribing site. Thus, the subscribing site cannot create its own database of pre-verified users. Preferably users are not required to be preregistered, and can gain access by entering identifiers which are checked against official Medical Association records. Preferably, whenever a user accesses a Web site and provides basic demographic data, the image of the sales representative most likely to deal with that user (based on location, zip code, or area of interest, etc.) will appear on the user's screen. The web site gets enough of the data entered by the user to select the proper sales representative, but not enough to target the user with solicitations.

Fig.1.



2/63

Fig.2.

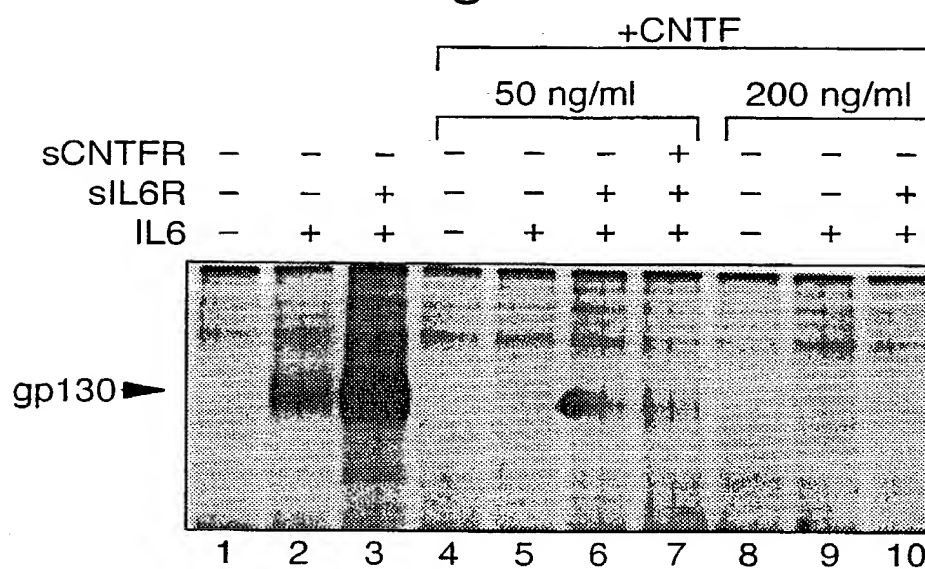
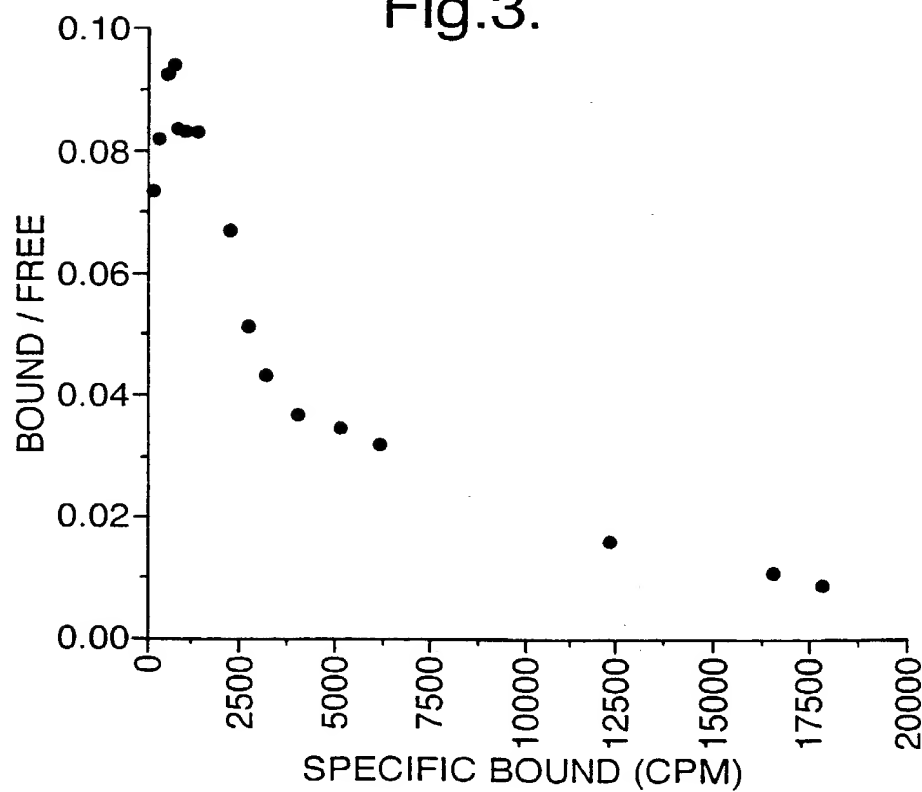


Fig.3.



3/63

## Fig.4.

## Amino acid sequence of human gp130-Fc-His6

Sequence Range: 1 to 861

10	20	30	40	50	60
*	*	*	*	*	*
MVTLQTWVVQALFIFLT	TES	TGELLDP	CGYISP	ESPVVQ	LSNFTAVCVLKEKCM
70	80	90	100	110	120
*	*	*	*	*	*
NANYIVWKT	NHFTIPKEQYT	IINRTASSVTFT	DIASLNIQ	LTCN	ILTFGQLEQNVY
130	140	150	160	170	180
*	*	*	*	*	*
ISGLPPEKPKNL	SCIVNEGK	KMRCEWDG	GRETHLETNFTL	KSEWATHK	FADCKAKRDTPT
190	200	210	220	230	240
*	*	*	*	*	*
SCTVDYSTVYFVN	IEVWVEA	ENALGKVT	SDHINFDPVYKV	KPNPPHNLSVIN	SEELSSIL
250	260	270	280	290	300
*	*	*	*	*	*
KLTWTNPSIKSVI	ILKYNIQ	YRTKDASTWS	QIPPEDTAST	RSSFTVQDLK	PFTEYVFRIR
310	320	330	340	350	360
*	*	*	*	*	*
CMKEDGKGYWSDW	SEEASGI	TYEDRPSKAPS	FWYKIDPSH	TQGYRTVQ	LVWKTLPPEAN
370	380	390	400	410	420
*	*	*	*	*	*
GKILDYEVTLTRW	KSHLQNY	TVNATKLT	VNLTNDRYLATL	TVRN	LVGKSDAAVLTIPACD
430	440	450	460	470	480
*	*	*	*	*	*
FQATHPVM	DLKAFPKDNMLW	VEWTTPRESV	KKYILEWCVL	SDKAPCITD	WQQEDGTVHRT
490	500	510	520	530	540
*	*	*	*	*	*
YLRGNLAESKCYL	ITVTPVY	ADGPGSPESIKAYL	KQAPPS	KGPTV	RTKKVGKNEAVLEWD
550	560	570	580	590	600
*	*	*	*	*	*
QLPVDVQNGFIRNY	TIFYRT	IIGNETAVNV	DSSHTEYTLS	SLTSDTLYMVR	MAAYTDEGG
610	620	630	640	650	660
*	*	*	*	*	*
KDGPEFTFTTPKFA	QGEIES	GEPKSCDK	THTCPPCPAPEL	LGGPSVFL	FPPKPKDTLMIS
670	680	690	700	710	720
*	*	*	*	*	*
RTPEVTCVVVDV	SHEDPEVK	FNWYVDG	VEVHNAKTKPREE	OYNSTYRVVSV	LTVLHODWL
730	740	750	760	770	780
*	*	*	*	*	*



## Fig.4 (Cont).

4/63

NGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEK TISKAKGOPREPOVYTLPPS RDELTKNOVSLTCLVKGFYP  
 790                800                810                820                830                840  
                  \*                   \*                   \*                   \*                   \*                   \*  
SDIAVEWESNGOPENNYKTT PPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDK SRWOOGNVFSCSVMHEALHN  
 850                860  
                  \*                   \*  
HYTOKSLSLSPGKHHHHHH•

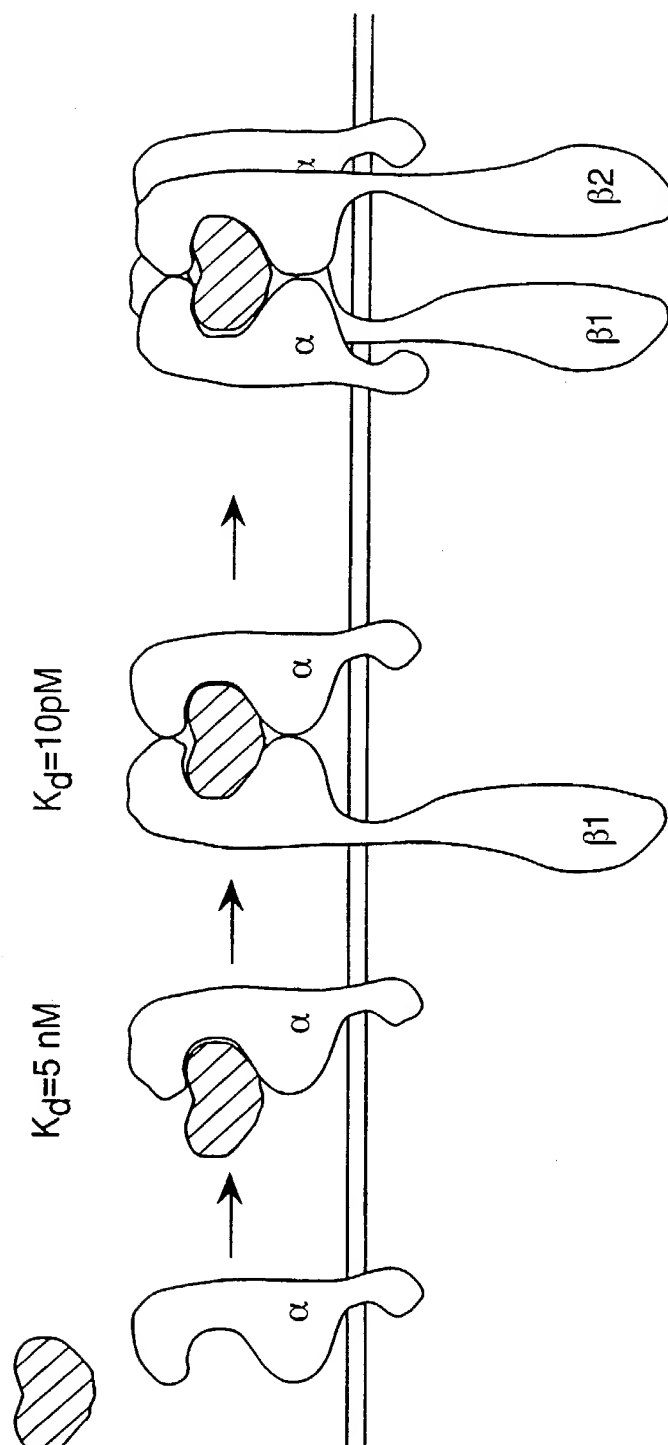
## Fig.5.

The amino acid sequence of human IL-6R $\alpha$ -Fc

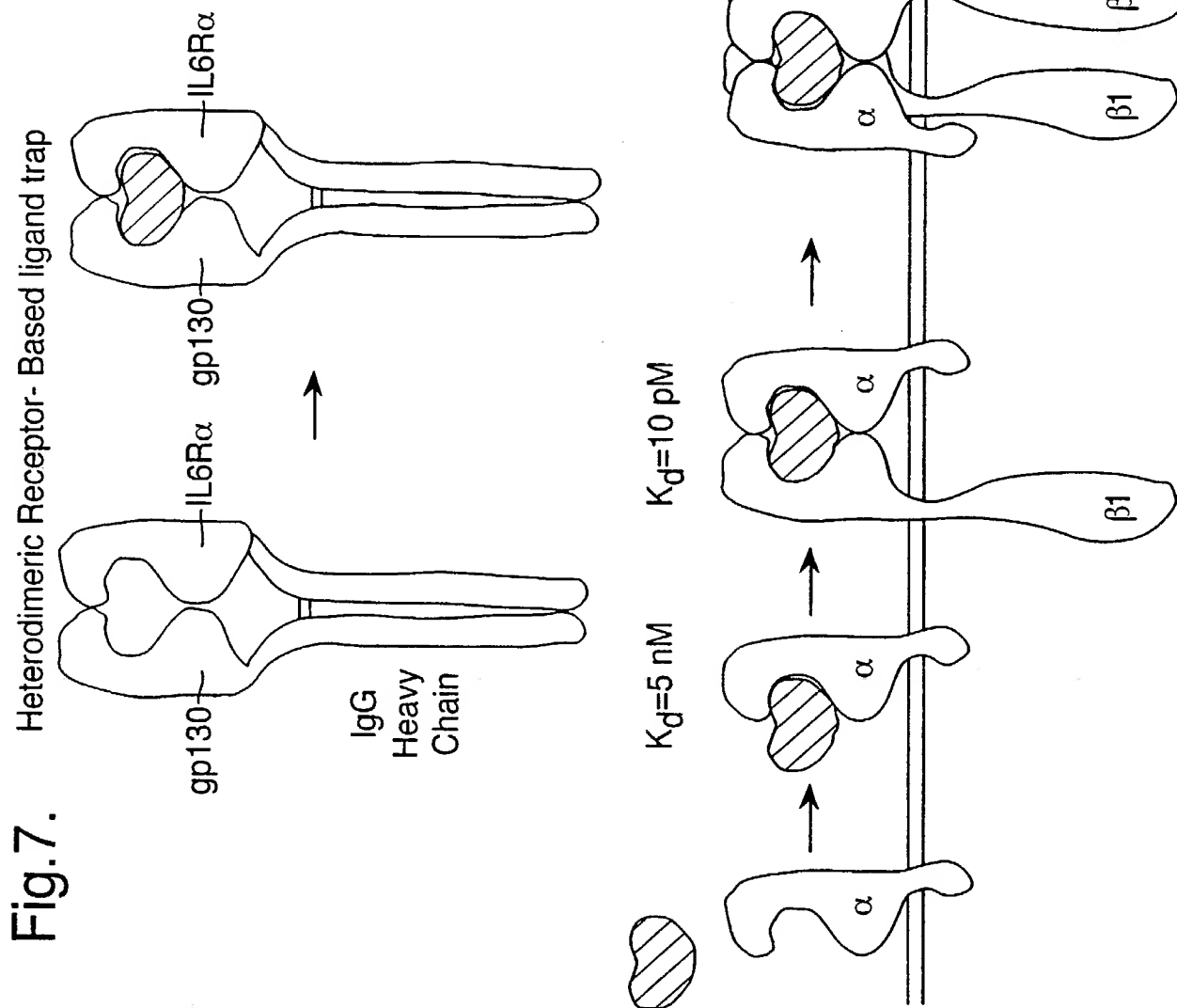
Sequence Range: 1 to 594

10	20	30	40	50	60
*	*	*	*	*	*
MVAVGCALLAALLAAPGAAL	APPRCPAQEVARGVLTSLPG	DSVTLTCPGVEPEDNATVHW			
70	80	90	100	110	120
*	*	*	*	*	*
VLRKPAAGSHPSRWAGMGRR	LLLRSVQLHDSGNYSCYRAG	RPAGTVHLLVDVPPEEPQLS			
130	140	150	160	170	180
*	*	*	*	*	*
CFRKSPLSNVVCEWGPRSTP	SLTTKAVLLVRKFQNSPAED	FQEPCCQYSQESQKFSCQLAV			
190	200	210	220	230	240
*	*	*	*	*	*
PEGDSSFYIVSMCVASSVGS	KFSKTQTFQGCILQPDPPA	NITVTAVARNPRWLSVTWQD			
250	260	270	280	290	300
*	*	*	*	*	*
PHSWNSSFYRLRFELRYRAE	RSKTFTTWVMKDLQHHCVIH	DAWSGLRHVVQLRAQEFGQ			
310	320	330	340	350	360
*	*	*	*	*	*
GEWSEWSPEAMGTPWTESRS	PPAENEVSTPMQALTNKDD	DNILFRDSANATSLPVQDAG			
370	380	390	400	410	420
*† †	*	*	*	*	*
EPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELL	GGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISR	TPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKF			
430	440	450	460	470	480
*	*	*	*	*	*
NWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEO	YNSTYRVVSVLTVLHODWLN	GKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKT			
490	500	510	520	530	540
*	*	*	*	*	*
ISKAKGOPREPOVYTLPPSR	DELTKNOVSLTCLVKGFYPS	DIAVEWESNGOPENNYKTTT			
550	560	570	580	590	
*	*	*	*	*	
PVLDSGDGSFFLYSKLTVDKS	RWOOGNVFSCSVMHEALHNH	YTOKSLSLSPGK•			

Fig.6.



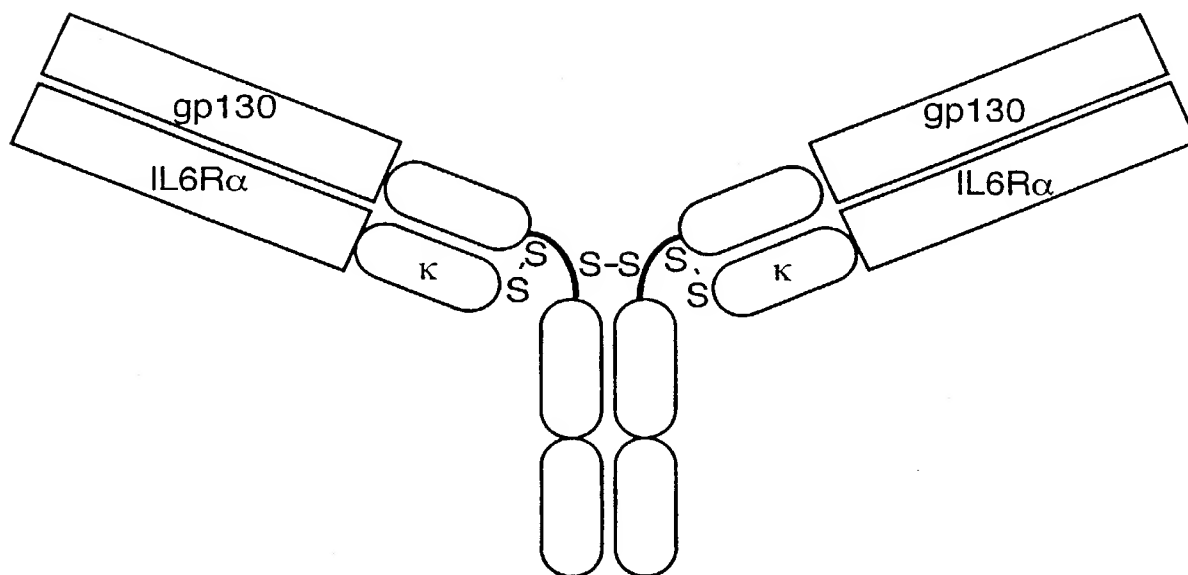
6/63



7/63

Fig.8.

Immunoglobulin Heavy/Light Chain receptor Fusions



8/63

Fig.9.

## Amino acid sequence of gp130-Cy1

Sequence Range: 1 to 952

10	20	30	40	50	60
*	*	*	*	*	*
MVTLQTWVVQALFIFLTES	TGELLDPGYSISPESPVVQL	HSNFTAVCVLKEKCMDYFHV			
70	80	90	100	110	120
*	*	*	*	*	*
NANYIVWKTNHF TIPKEQYT	IINRTASSVTFTDIASLNIQ	LTCNILTFGQLEQNVYGITI			
130	140	150	160	170	180
*	*	*	*	*	*
ISGLPPEKPKNLSCIVNEGK	KMRCEWDGGRETHLETNFTL	KSEWATHKFADCKAKRDTPT			
190	200	210	220	230	240
*	*	*	*	*	*
SCTVDYSTVYFVNIEVWVEA	ENALGKVTSDHINFDPVYKV	KPNPPHNLSVINSEELSSIL			
250	260	270	280	290	300
*	*	*	*	*	*
KLTWTNPSIKSVIILKYNIQ	YRTKDASTWSQIPPEDTAST	RSSFTVQDLKPFTYVFRIR			
310	320	330	340	350	360
*	*	*	*	*	*
CMKEDGKGYWSDWSEEASGI	TYEDRPSKAPSFWKIDPSH	TQGYRTVQLVWKTLPPEAN			
370	380	390	400	410	420
*	*	*	*	*	*
GKILDYEVTLTRWKSHLQNY	TVNATKLTVNLTNDRYLATL	TVRNLVGKSDAAVLTIPACD			
430	440	450	460	470	480
*	*	*	*	*	*
FQATHPVMDLKAFFKDNMLW	VEWTTTPRESVKKYILEWCVL	SDKAPCITDWQQEDGTVHRT			
490	500	510	520	530	540
*	*	*	*	*	*
YLRGNLAESKCYLITVTPVY	ADGPGSPESIKAYLKQAPPS	KGPTVRTKKVGKNEAVLEWD			
550	560	570	580	590	600
*	*	*	*	*	*
QLPVDVQNGFIRNYTIFYRT	IIGNETAVNVDSSTHEYTLS	SLTSDTLYMVRMAAYTDEGG			
610	620	630	640	650	660
*	*	*	*	*	*
KDGPEFTFTTPKFAQGEIES	GASTKGPSVEPLAPSSKSTS	GGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTV			
670	680	690	700	710	720
*	*	*	*	*	*
SWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLOS	SGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTO	TYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVE			
730	740	750	760	770	780
*	*	*	*	*	*
PKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLG	GPSVFLEPPKPKDTLMISRT	PEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFN			

9/63

Fig.9 (Cont).

790	800	810	820	830	840
*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>WYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEOY NSTYRVVSVLTVLHODWLNG KEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTI</u>					
850	860	870	880	890	900
*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>SKAKGOPREPOVYTLPPSRD ELTKNOVSLTCLVKGEYPSD IAVEWESNGOPENNYKTTTP</u>					
910	920	930	940	950	
*	*	*	*	*	
<u>VLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSR WOOGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHY TOKSLSLSPGK*</u>					

Fig.10.

Amino acid sequence of gp130 $\Delta$ 3fibro

Sequence Range: 1 to 332

10	20	30	40	50	60
*	*	*	*	*	*
MVTLQTWVWQALFIFLTES TGELLDPCGYISPESPVVQL HSNFTAVCVLKEKCMDYFHV					
70	80	90	100	110	120
*	*	*	*	*	*
NANYIVWKTNHFTIPKEQYT IINRTASSVTFTDIASLNIQ LTCNILTFGQLEQNVIYGITI					
130	140	150	160	170	180
*	*	*	*	*	*
ISGLPPEKPKNLSCIVNEGK KMRCEWDGGRETHLETNFTL KSEWATHKFADCKAKRDTPT					
190	200	210	220	230	240
*	*	*	*	*	*
SCTVDYSTVYFVNIEVWVEA ENALGKVTSDHINFDPVYKV KPNPPHNLSVINSEELSSIL					
250	260	270	280	290	300
*	*	*	*	*	*
KLTWTNPSIKSVIILKYNIQ YRTKDASTWSQIPPEDTAST RSSFTVQDLKPFTEYVFRIR					
310	320	330			
*	*	*			
CMKEDGKGYWSDWSEEASGI TYEDRPSKAPSG					

10/63

## Fig.11.

## Amino acid sequence of J-CH1

Sequence Range: 1 to 121

10	20	30	40	50	60
*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>SGGQGTLVTVSSASTKGPSV FPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCL VKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTS</u>					
70	80	90	100	110	120
*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>GVHTFPAVLOSSGLYSLSSV VTPSSSLGTOTYICNVNHK PSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHT*</u>					

## Fig.12.

## Amino acid sequence of Cy4

Sequence Range: 1 to 330

10	20	30	40	50	60
*	*	*	*	*	*
SGASTKGPSVFPPLAPCSRST SESTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVT VSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQ					
70	80	90	100	110	120
*	*	*	*	*	*
SSGLYSLSSVVTPSSSLGT KTYTCNVDHKPSNTKVDKRV ESKYGPPCPSCPAPPEFLGGP					
130	140	150	160	170	180
*	*	*	*	*	*
SVFLFPKPKDITLMISRTPE VTCVVVDVSQEDPEVQFNWY VDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQFNS					
190	200	210	220	230	240
*	*	*	*	*	*
TYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKE YKCKVSNKGLPSSIEKTISK AKGQPREPQVYTLPPSQEEM					
250	260	270	280	290	300
*	*	*	*	*	*
TKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIA VEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVL DSDGSFFLYSRLTVDKSRWQ					
310	320	330			
*	*	*			
EGNVFSCSVMHREALHNHYTQ KSLSLSLGK*					

11/63

## Fig.13.

Amino acid sequence of  $\kappa$ -domain

Sequence Range: 1 to 108

10	20	30	40	50	60
*	*	*	*	*	*
SGTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLK SGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKV QWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQ					
70	80	90	100		
*	*	*	*		
DSKDSTYSLSSTLTLSKADY EKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVT KSFNRGEC*					

## Fig.14.

Amino acid sequence of  $\lambda$ -domain:

Sequence Range: 1 to 107

10	20	30	40	50	60
*	*	*	*	*	*
SGPKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQ ANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTV AWKADSSPVKAGVETTTPSK					
70	80	90	100		
*	*	*	*		
QSNNKYAASSYLSLTPEQWK SHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTV APTECS*					



12/63

**Fig.15.****Amino acid sequence of the soluble IL-6R $\alpha$  domain**

Sequence Range: 1 to 360

10	20	30	40	50	60
*	*	*	*	*	*
MVAVGCALLAALLAAPGAAL	APRRCPAQEVARGVLTSLPG	DSVTLTCPGVEPEDNATVHW			
70	80	90	100	110	120
*	*	*	*	*	*
VLRKPAAGSHPSRWAGMGRR	LLLRSVQLHDSGNYSCYRAG	RPAGTVHLLVDVPPEEPQLS			
130	140	150	160	170	180
*	*	*	*	*	*
CFRKSPLSNVVCEWGPRSTP	SLTTKAVLLVRKFQNSPAED	FQEPQYSQESQKFSCQLAV			
190	200	210	220	230	240
*	*	*	*	*	*
PEGDSSFYIVSMCVASSVGS	KFSKTQTFQCGILQPDPPA	NITVTAVARNPRWLSVTWQD			
250	260	270	280	290	300
*	*	*	*	*	*
PHSWNSSFYRLRFELRYRAE	RSKTFTTWMVKDLQHHCVIH	DAWSGLRHVVQLRAQEEFGQ			
310	320	330	340	350	360
*	*	*	*	*	*
GEWSEWSPEAMGTPWTESRS	PPAENEVSTPMQALTTNKDD	DNILFRDSANATSLPVQDAG			

**Fig.16.****Amino acid sequence of the soluble IL-6k $\alpha$ 313 domain**

Sequence Range: 1 to 315

10	20	30	40	50	60
*	*	*	*	*	*
MVAVGCALLAALLAAPGAAL	APRRCPAQEVARGVLTSLPG	DSVTLTCPGVEPEDNATVHW			
70	80	90	100	110	120
*	*	*	*	*	*
VLRKPAAGSHPSRWAGMGRR	LLLRSVQLHDSGNYSCYRAG	RPAGTVHLLVDVPPEEPQLS			
130	140	150	160	170	180
*	*	*	*	*	*
CFRKSPLSNVVCEWGPRSTP	SLTTKAVLLVRKFQNSPAED	FQEPQYSQESQKFSCQLAV			
190	200	210	220	230	240
*	*	*	*	*	*
PEGDSSFYIVSMCVASSVGS	KFSKTQTFQCGILQPDPPA	NITVTAVARNPRWLSVTWQD			
250	260	270	280	290	300
*	*	*	*	*	*
PHSWNSSFYRLRFELRYRAE	RSKTFTTWMVKDLQHHCVIH	DAWSGLRHVVQLRAQEEFGQ			
310					
*					
GEWSEWSPEAMGTTG					

13/63

Fig.17.

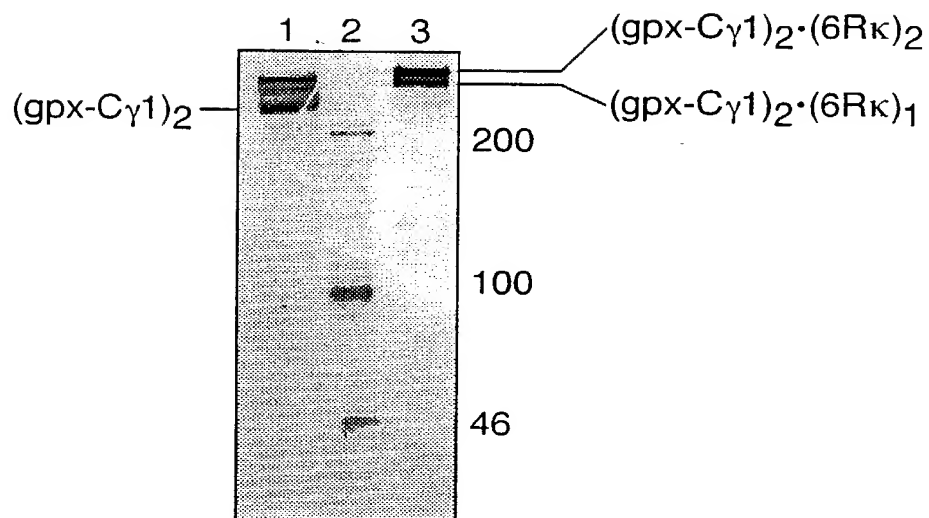
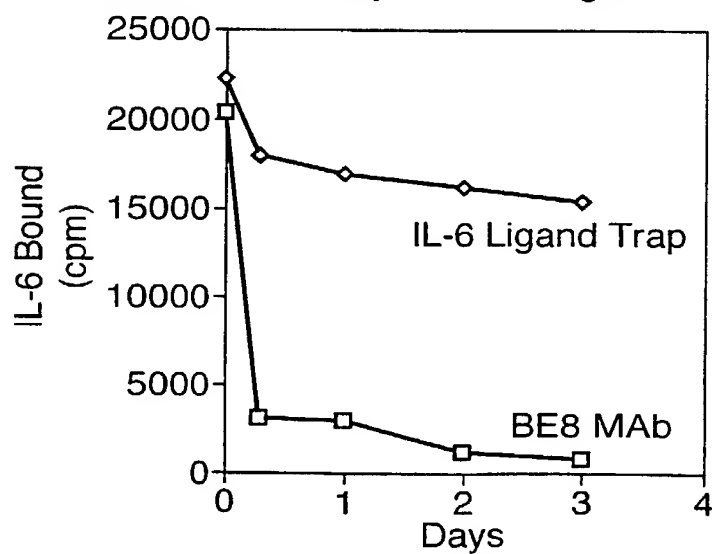


Fig.18.

IL-6 Dissociates Slowly from the Ligand Trap



14/63

Fig. 19A.

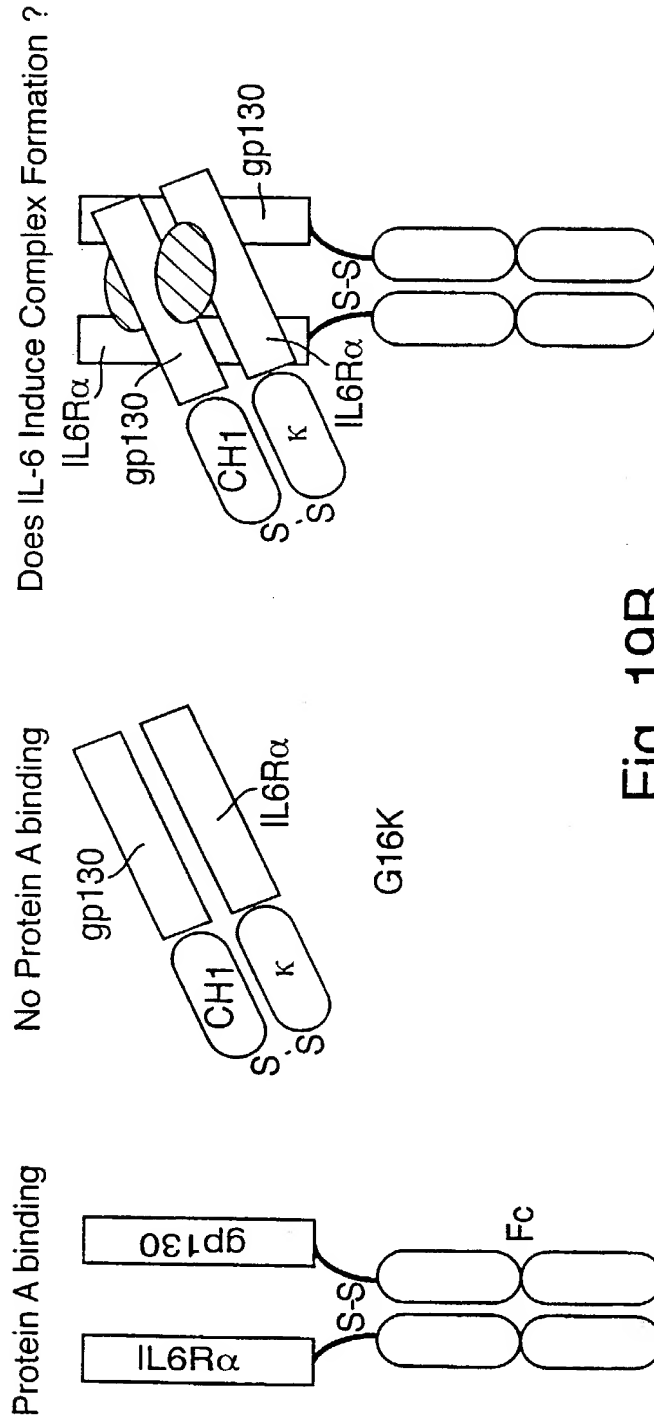
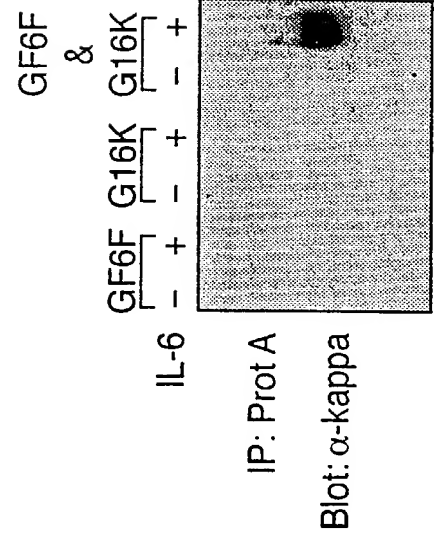


Fig. 19B.



15/63

Fig.20.

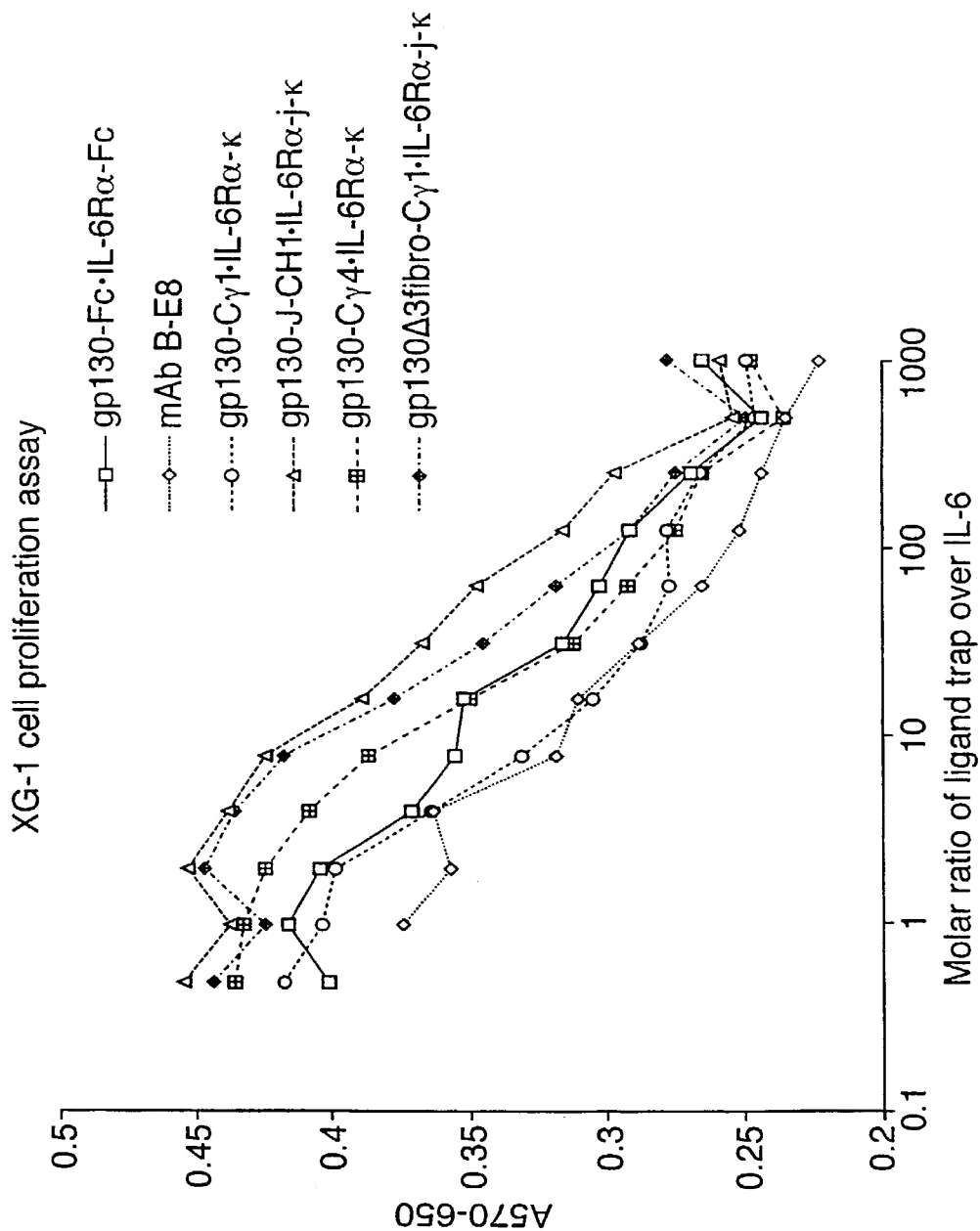


Fig.21A.

16/63

```

      10      20      30      40
      *      *      *      *
ATG GTG AAG CCA TCA TTA CCA TTC ACA TCC CTC TTA TTC CTG CAG CTG
Met Val Lys Pro Ser Leu Pro Phe Thr Ser Leu Leu Phe Leu Gln Leu>

      50      60      70      80      90
      *      *      *      *      *
CCC CTG CTG GGA GTG GGG CTG AAC ACG ACA ATT CTG ACG CCC AAT GGG
Pro Leu Leu Gly Val Gly Leu Asn Thr Thr Ile Leu Thr Pro Asn Gly>

     100     110     120     130     140
      *      *      *      *      *
AAT GAA GAC ACC ACA GCT GAT TTC TTC CTG ACC ACT ATG CCC ACT GAC
Asn Glu Asp Thr Thr Ala Asp Phe Phe Leu Thr Thr Met Pro Thr Asp>

     150     160     170     180     190
      *      *      *      *      *
TCC CTC AGT GTT TCC ACT CTG CCC CTC CCA GAG GTT CAG TGT TTT GTG
Ser Leu Ser Val Ser Thr Leu Pro Leu Pro Glu Val Gln Cys Phe Val>

     200     210     220     230     240
      *      *      *      *      *
TTC AAT GTC GAG TAC ATG AAT TGC ACT TGG AAC AGC AGC TCT GAG CCC
Phe Asn Val Glu Tyr Met Asn Cys Thr Trp Asn Ser Ser Ser Glu Pro>

     250     260     270     280
      *      *      *      *
CAG CCT ACC AAC CTC ACT CTG CAT TAT TGG TAC AAG AAC TCG GAT AAT
Gln Pro Thr Asn Leu Thr Leu His Tyr Trp Tyr Lys Asn Ser Asp Asn>

    290     300     310     320     330
      *      *      *      *      *
GAT AAA GTC CAG AAG TGC AGC CAC TAT CTA TTC TCT GAA GAA ATC ACT
Asp Lys Val Gln Lys Cys Ser His Tyr Leu Phe Ser Glu Glu Ile Thr>

     340     350     360     370     380
      *      *      *      *      *
TCT GGC TGT CAG TTG CAA AAA AAG GAG ATC CAC CTC TAC CAA ACA TTT
Ser Gly Cys Gln Leu Gln Lys Lys Glu Ile His Leu Tyr Gln Thr Phe>

     390     400     410     420     430
      *      *      *      *      *
GTT GTT CAG CTC CAG GAC CCA CGG GAA CCC AGG AGA CAG GCC ACA CAG
Val Val Gln Leu Gln Asp Pro Arg Glu Pro Arg Arg Gln Ala Thr Gln>

     440     450     460     470     480
      *      *      *      *      *
ATG CTA AAA CTG CAG AAT CTG GTG ATC CCC TGG GCT CCA GAG AAC CTA
Met Leu Lys Leu Gln Asn Leu Val Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Glu Asn Leu>

     490     500     510     520
      *      *      *      *
ACA CTT CAC AAA CTG AGT GAA TCC CAG CTA GAA CTG AAC TGG AAC AAC
Thr Leu His Lys Leu Ser Glu Ser Gln Leu Glu Leu Asn Trp Asn Asn>

    530     540     550     560     570
      *      *      *      *      *
AGA TTC TTG AAC CAC TGT TTG GAG CAC TTG GTG CAG TAC CGG ACT GAC
Arg Phe Leu Asn His Cys Leu Glu His Leu Val Gln Tyr Arg Thr Asp>

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09 JAN 2000

## Fig.21B.

17/63

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580      590      600      610      620
*      *      *      *      *
TGG GAC CAC AGC TGG ACT GAA CAA TCA GTG GAT TAT AGA CAT AAG TTC
Trp Asp His Ser Trp Thr Glu Gln Ser Val Asp Tyr Arg His Lys Phe>

630      640      650      660      670
*      *      *      *      *
TCC TTG CCT AGT GTG GAT GGG CAG AAA CGC TAC ACG TTT CGT GTT CGG
Ser Leu Pro Ser Val Asp Gly Gln Lys Arg Tyr Thr Phe Arg Val Arg>

680      690      700      710      720
*      *      *      *      *
AGC CGC TTT AAC CCA CTC TGT GGA AGT GCT CAG CAT TGG AGT GAA TGG
Ser Arg Phe Asn Pro Leu Cys Gly Ser Ala Gln His Trp Ser Glu Trp>

730      740      750      760
*      *      *      *
AGC CAC CCA ATC CAC TGG GGG AGC AAT ACT TCA AAA GAG AAC GCG TCG
Ser His Pro Ile His Trp Gly Ser Asn Thr Ser Lys Glu Asn Ala Ser>

770      780      790      800      810
*      *      *      *      *
TCT GGG AAC ATG AAG GTC CTG CAG GAG CCC ACC TGC GTC TCC GAC TAC
Ser Gly Asn Met Lys Val Leu Gln Glu Pro Thr Cys Val Ser Asp Tyr>

820      830      840      850      860
*      *      *      *      *
ATG AGC ATC TCT ACT TGC GAG TGG AAG ATG AAT GGT CCC ACC AAT TGC
Met Ser Ile Ser Thr Cys Glu Trp Lys Met Asn Gly Pro Thr Asn Cys>

870      880      890      900      910
*      *      *      *      *
AGC ACC GAG CTC CGC CTG TTG TAC CAG CTG GTT TTT CTG CTC TCC GAA
Ser Thr Glu Leu Arg Leu Leu Tyr Gln Leu Val Phe Leu Leu Ser Glu>

920      930      940      950      960
*      *      *      *      *
GCC CAC ACG TGT ATC CCT GAG AAC AAC GGA GGC GCG GGG TGC GTG TGC
Ala His Thr Cys Ile Pro Glu Asn Asn Gly Gly Ala Gly Cys Val Cys>

970      980      990      1000
*      *      *      *
CAC CTG CTC ATG GAT GAC GTG GTC AGT GCG GAT AAC TAT ACA CTG GAC
His Leu Leu Met Asp Asp Val Val Ser Ala Asp Asn Tyr Thr Leu Asp>

1010      1020      1030      1040      1050
*      *      *      *      *
CTG TGG GCT GGG CAG CAG CTG CTG TGG AAG GGC TCC TTC AAG CCC AGC
Leu Trp Ala Gly Gln Gln Leu Leu Trp Lys Gly Ser Phe Lys Pro Ser>

1060      1070      1080      1090      1100
*      *      *      *      *
GAG CAT GTG AAA CCC AGG GCC CCA GGA AAC CTG ACA GTT CAC ACC AAT
Glu His Val Lys Pro Arg Ala Pro Gly Asn Leu Thr Val His Thr Asn>

1110      1120      1130      1140      1150
*      *      *      *      *
GTC TCC GAC ACT CTG CTG CTG ACC TGG AGC AAC CCG TAT CCC CCT GAC
Val Ser Asp Thr Leu Leu Leu Thr Trp Ser Asn Pro Tyr Pro Pro Asp>

1160      1170      1180      1190      1200
*      *      *      *      *

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Fig.21C. 18/63

AAT TAC CTG TAT AAT CAT CTC ACC TAT GCA GTC AAC ATT TGG AGT GAA  
 Asn Tyr Leu Tyr Asn His Leu Thr Tyr Ala Val Asn Ile Trp Ser Glu>

1210 1220 1230 1240  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 AAC GAC CCG GCA GAT TTC AGA ATC TAT AAC GTG ACC TAC CTA GAA CCC  
 Asn Asp Pro Ala Asp Phe Arg Ile Tyr Asn Val Thr Tyr Leu Glu Pro>

1250 1260 1270 1280 1290  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 TCC CTC CGC ATC GCA GCC AGC ACC CTG AAG TCT GGG ATT TCC TAC AGG  
 Ser Leu Arg Ile Ala Ala Ser Thr Leu Lys Ser Gly Ile Ser Tyr Arg>

1300 1310 1320 1330 1340  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 GCA CGG GTG AGG GCC TGG GCT CAG TGC TAT AAC ACC ACC TGG AGT GAG  
 Ala Arg Val Arg Ala Trp Ala Gln Cys Tyr Asn Thr Thr Trp Ser Glu>

1350 1360 1370 1380 1390  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 TGG AGC CCC AGC ACC AAG TGG CAC AAC TCC TAC AGG GAG CCC TTC GAG  
 Trp Ser Pro Ser Thr Lys Trp His Asn Ser Tyr Arg Glu Pro Phe Glu>

1400 1410 1420 1430 1440  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 CAG TCC GGA GAC AAA ACT CAC ACA TGC CCA CCG TGC CCA GCA CCT GAA  
 Gln Ser Gly Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu>

1450 1460 1470 1480  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 CTC CTG GGG GGA CCG TCA GTC TTC CTC TTC CCC CCA AAA CCC AAG GAC  
 Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp>

1490 1500 1510 1520 1530  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 ACC CTC ATG ATC TCC CGG ACC CCT GAG GTC ACA TGC GTG GTG GTG GAC  
 Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp>

1540 1550 1560 1570 1580  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 GTG AGC CAC GAA GAC CCT GAG GTC AAG TTC AAC TGG TAC GTG GAC GGC  
 Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly>

1590 1600 1610 1620 1630  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 GTG GAG GTG CAT AAT GCC AAG ACA AAG CCG CGG GAG GAG CAG TAC AAC  
 Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn>

1640 1650 1660 1670 1680  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 AGC ACG TAC CGT GTG GTC AGC GTC CTC ACC GTC CTG CAC CAG GAC TGG  
 Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp>

1690 1700 1710 1720  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 CTG AAT GGC AAG GAG TAC AAG TGC AAG GTC TCC AAC AAA GCC CTC CCA  
 Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro>

1730 1740 1750 1760 1770  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 GCC CCC ATC GAG AAA ACC ATC TCC AAA GCC AAA GGG CAG CCC CGA GAA  
 Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu>

19/63

Fig.21D.

1780		1790		1800		1810		1820
*       *		*       *		*       *		*       *		*       *
CCA CAG GTG TAC ACC CTG CCC CCA TCC CGG GAG GAG ATG ACC AAG AAC								
Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn>								
1830		1840		1850		1860		1870
*       *		*       *		*       *		*       *		*       *
CAG GTC AGC CTG ACC TGC CTG GTC AAA GGC TTC TAT CCC AGC GAC ATC								
Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile>								
1880		1890		1900		1910		1920
*       *		*       *		*       *		*       *		*       *
GCC GTG GAG TGG GAG AGC AAT GGG CAG CCG GAG AAC AAC TAC AAG ACC								
Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr>								
1930		1940		1950		1960		
*       *		*       *		*       *		*       *		
ACG CCT CCC GTG CTG GAC TCC GAC GGC TCC TTC TTC CTC TAT AGC AAG								
Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys>								
1970		1980		1990		2000		2010
*       *		*       *		*       *		*       *		*       *
CTC ACC GTG GAC AAG AGC AGG TGG CAG CAG GGG AAC GTC TTC TCA TGC								
Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys>								
2020		2030		2040		2050		2060
*       *		*       *		*       *		*       *		*       *
TCC GTG ATG CAT GAG GCT CTG CAC AAC CAC TAC ACG CAG AAG AGC CTC								
Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu>								
2070		2080						
*       *		*       *		*       *				
TCC CTG TCT CCG GGT AAA TGA								
Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys ***>								



Fig.22A.

20/63

```

      10      20      30      40
      *      *      *      *
ATG GTG AAG CCA TCA TTA CCA TTC ACA TCC CTC TTA TTC CTG CAG CTG
Met Val Lys Pro Ser Leu Pro Phe Thr Ser Leu Leu Phe Leu Gln Leu>

50      60      70      80      90
      *      *      *      *      *
CCC CTG CTG GGA GTG GGG CTG AAC ACG ACA ATT CTG ACG CCC AAT GGG
Pro Leu Leu Gly Val Gly Leu Asn Thr Thr Ile Leu Thr Pro Asn Gly>

100      110      120      130      140
      *      *      *      *      *
AAT GAA GAC ACC ACA GCT GAT TTC TTC CTG ACC ACT ATG CCC ACT GAC
Asn Glu Asp Thr Thr Ala Asp Phe Phe Leu Thr Thr Met Pro Thr Asp>

150      160      170      180      190
      *      *      *      *      *
TCC CTC AGT GTT TCC ACT CTG CCC CTC CCA GAG GTT CAG TGT TTT GTG
Ser Leu Ser Val Ser Thr Leu Pro Leu Pro Glu Val Gln Cys Phe Val>

200      210      220      230      240
      *      *      *      *      *
TTC AAT GTC GAG TAC ATG AAT TGC ACT TGG AAC AGC AGC TCT GAG CCC
Phe Asn Val Glu Tyr Met Asn Cys Thr Trp Asn Ser Ser Ser Glu Pro>

250      260      270      280
      *      *      *      *      *
CAG CCT ACC AAC CTC ACT CTG CAT TAT TGG TAC AAG AAC TCG GAT AAT
Gln Pro Thr Asn Leu Thr Leu His Tyr Trp Tyr Lys Asn Ser Asp Asn>

290      300      310      320      330
      *      *      *      *      *
GAT AAA GTC CAG AAG TGC AGC CAC TAT CTA TTC TCT GAA GAA ATC ACT
Asp Lys Val Gln Lys Cys Ser His Tyr Leu Phe Ser Glu Glu Ile Thr>

340      350      360      370      380
      *      *      *      *      *
TCT GGC TGT CAG TTG CAA AAA AAG GAG ATC CAC CTC TAC CAA ACA TTT
Ser Gly Cys Gln Leu Gln Lys Lys Glu Ile His Leu Tyr Gln Thr Phe>

390      400      410      420      430
      *      *      *      *      *
GTT GTT CAG CTC CAG GAC CCA CGG GAA CCC AGG AGA CAG GCC ACA CAG
Val Val Gln Leu Gln Asp Pro Arg Glu Pro Arg Arg Gln Ala Thr Gln>

440      450      460      470      480
      *      *      *      *      *
ATG CTA AAA CTG CAG AAT CTG GTG ATC CCC TGG GCT CCA GAG AAC CTA
Met Leu Lys Leu Gln Asn Leu Val Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Glu Asn Leu>

490      500      510      520
      *      *      *      *      *
ACA CTT CAC AAA CTG AGT GAA TCC CAG CTA GAA CTG AAC TGG AAC AAC
Thr Leu His Lys Leu Ser Glu Ser Gln Leu Glu Leu Asn Trp Asn Asn>

530      540      550      560      570
      *      *      *      *      *
AGA TTC TTG AAC CAC TGT TTG GAG CAC TTG GTG CAG TAC CGG ACT GAC
Arg Phe Leu Asn His Cys Leu Glu His Leu Val Gln Tyr Arg Thr Asp>

```

Fig.22B.

21/63

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580      590      600      610      620
*        *        *        *        *
TGG GAC CAC AGC TGG ACT GAA CAA TCA GTG GAT TAT AGA CAT AAG TTC
Trp Asp His Ser Trp Thr Glu Gln Ser Val Asp Tyr Arg His Lys Phe>

630      640      650      660      670
*        *        *        *        *
TCC TTG CCT AGT GTG GAT GGG CAG AAA CGC TAC ACG TTT CGT GTT CGG
Ser Leu Pro Ser Val Asp Gly Gln Lys Arg Tyr Thr Phe Arg Val Arg>

680      690      700      710      720
*        *        *        *        *
AGC CGC TTT AAC CCA CTC TGT GGA AGT GCT CAG CAT TGG AGT GAA TGG
Ser Arg Phe Asn Pro Leu Cys Gly Ser Ala Gln His Trp Ser Glu Trp>

730      740      750      760
*        *        *        *        *
AGC CAC CCA ATC CAC TGG GGG AGC AAT ACT TCA AAA GAG AAC GGG AAC
Ser His Pro Ile His Trp Gly Ser Asn Thr Ser Lys Glu Asn Gly Asn>

770      780      790      800      810
*        *        *        *        *
ATG AAG GTC CTG CAG GAG CCC ACC TGC GTC TCC GAC TAC ATG AGC ATC
Met Lys Val Leu Gln Glu Pro Thr Cys Val Ser Asp Tyr Met Ser Ile>

820      830      840      850      860
*        *        *        *        *
TCT ACT TGC GAG TGG AAG ATG AAT GGT CCC ACC AAT TGC AGC ACC GAG
Ser Thr Cys Glu Trp Lys Met Asn Gly Pro Thr Asn Cys Ser Thr Glu>

870      880      890      900      910
*        *        *        *        *
CTC CGC CTG TTG TAC CAG CTG GTT TTT CTG CTC TCC GAA GCC CAC ACG
Leu Arg Leu Leu Tyr Gln Leu Val Phe Leu Leu Ser Glu Ala His Thr>

920      930      940      950      960
*        *        *        *        *
TGT ATC CCT GAG AAC AAC GGA GGC GCG GGG TGC GTG TGC CAC CTG CTC
Cys Ile Pro Glu Asn Asn Gly Gly Ala Gly Cys Val Cys His Leu Leu>

970      980      990      1000
*        *        *        *        *
ATG GAT GAC GTG GTC AGT GCG GAT AAC TAT ACA CTG GAC CTG TGG GCT
Met Asp Asp Val Val Ser Ala Asp Asn Tyr Thr Leu Asp Leu Trp Ala>

1010      1020      1030      1040      1050
*        *        *        *        *
GGG CAG CAG CTG CTG TGG AAG GGC TCC TTC AAG CCC AGC GAG CAT GTG
Gly Gln Gln Leu Leu Trp Lys Gly Ser Phe Lys Pro Ser Glu His Val>

1060      1070      1080      1090      1100
*        *        *        *        *
AAA CCC AGG GCC CCA GGA AAC CTG ACA GTT CAC ACC AAT GTC TCC GAC
Lys Pro Arg Ala Pro Gly Asn Leu Thr Val His Thr Asn Val Ser Asp>

1110      1120      1130      1140      1150
*        *        *        *        *
ACT CTG CTG CTG ACC TGG AGC AAC CCG TAT CCC CCT GAC AAT TAC CTG
Thr Leu Leu Leu Thr Trp Ser Asn Pro Tyr Pro Pro Asp Asn Tyr Leu>

1160      1170      1180      1190      1200
*        *        *        *        *

```

## Fig.22C.

22/63

TAT AAT CAT CTC ACC TAT GCA GTC AAC ATT TGG AGT GAA AAC GAC CCG  
 Tyr Asn His Leu Thr Tyr Ala Val Asn Ile Trp Ser Glu Asn Asp Pro>

1210 1220 1230 1240  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 GCA GAT TTC AGA ATC TAT AAC GTG ACC TAC CTA GAA CCC TCC CTC CGC  
 Ala Asp Phe Arg Ile Tyr Asn Val Thr Tyr Leu Glu Pro Ser Leu Arg>

1250 1260 1270 1280 1290  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 ATC GCA GCC AGC ACC CTG AAG TCT GGG ATT TCC TAC AGG GCA CGG GTG  
 Ile Ala Ala Ser Thr Leu Lys Ser Gly Ile Ser Tyr Arg Ala Arg Val>

1300 1310 1320 1330 1340  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 AGG GCC TGG GCT CAG AGC TAT AAC ACC ACC TGG AGT GAG TGG AGC CCC  
 Arg Ala Trp Ala Gln Ser Tyr Asn Thr Thr Trp Ser Glu Trp Ser Pro>

1350 1360 1370 1380 1390  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 AGC ACC AAG TGG CAC AAC TCC TAC AGG GAG CCC TTC GAG CAG TCC GGA  
 Ser Thr Lys Trp His Asn Ser Tyr Arg Glu Pro Phe Glu Gln Ser Gly>

1400 1410 1420 1430 1440  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 GAC AAA ACT CAC ACA TGC CCA CCG TGC CCA GCA CCT GAA CTC CTG GGG  
 Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly>

1450 1460 1470 1480  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 GGA CCG TCA GTC TTC CTC TTC CCC CCA AAA CCC AAG GAC ACC CTC ATG  
 Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met>

1490 1500 1510 1520 1530  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 ATC TCC CGG ACC CCT GAG GTC ACA TGC GTG GTG GTG GAC GTG AGC CAC  
 Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His>

1540 1550 1560 1570 1580  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 GAA GAC CCT GAG GTC AAG TTC AAC TGG TAC GTG GAC GGC GTG GAG GTG  
 Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val>

1590 1600 1610 1620 1630  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 CAT AAT GCC AAG ACA AAG CCG CGG GAG GAG CAG TAC AAC AGC ACG TAC  
 His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr>

1640 1650 1660 1670 1680  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 CGT GTG GTC AGC GTC CTC ACC GTC CTG CAC CAG GAC TGG CTG AAT GGC  
 Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly>

1690 1700 1710 1720  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 AAG GAG TAC AAG TGC AAG GTC TCC AAC AAA GCC CTC CCA GCC CCC ATC  
 Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile>

1730 1740 1750 1760 1770  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 GAG AAA ACC ATC TCC AAA GCC AAA GGG CAG CCC CGA GAA CCA CAG GTG  
 Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val>

23/63

Fig.22D.

1780		1790		1800		1810		1820
*        *		*        *		*        *		*        *		*        *
TAC ACC CTG CCC CCA TCC CGG GAT GAG CTG ACC AAG AAC CAG GTC AGC								
Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser>								
1830		1840		1850		1860		1870
*        *		*        *		*        *		*        *		*        *
CTG ACC TGC CTG GTC AAA GGC TTC TAT CCC AGC GAC ATC GCC GTG GAG								
Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu>								
1880		1890		1900		1910		1920
*        *		*        *		*        *		*        *		*        *
TGG GAG AGC AAT GGG CAG CCG GAG AAC AAC TAC AAG ACC ACG CCT CCC								
Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro>								
1930		1940		1950		1960		
*        *		*        *		*        *		*        *		
GTG CTG GAC TCC GAC GGC TCC TTC TTC CTC TAT AGC AAG CTC ACC GTG								
Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val>								
1970		1980		1990		2000		2010
*        *		*        *		*        *		*        *		*        *
GAC AAG AGC AGG TGG CAG CAG GGG AAC GTC TTC TCA TGC TCC GTG ATG								
Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met>								
2020		2030		2040		2050		2060
*        *		*        *		*        *		*        *		*        *
CAT GAG GCT CTG CAC AAC CAC TAC ACG CAG AAG AGC CTC TCC CTG TCT								
His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser>								
2070								
*        *								
CCG GGT AAA TGA								
Pro Gly Lys ***>								

Fig.23A.

24/63

```

      10      20      30      40
      *      *      *      *
ATG GTG AAG CCA TCA TTA CCA TTC ACA TCC CTC TTA TTC CTG CAG CTG
Met Val Lys Pro Ser Leu Pro Phe Thr Ser Leu Leu Phe Leu Gln Leu>

50      60      70      80      90
      *      *      *      *      *
CCC CTG CTG GGA GTG GGG CTG AAC ACG ACA ATT CTG ACG CCC AAT GGG
Pro Leu Leu Gly Val Gly Leu Asn Thr Thr Ile Leu Thr Pro Asn Gly>

100      110      120      130      140
      *      *      *      *      *
AAT GAA GAC ACC ACA GCT GAT TTC TTC CTG ACC ACT ATG CCC ACT GAC
Asn Glu Asp Thr Thr Ala Asp Phe Phe Leu Thr Thr Met Pro Thr Asp>

150      160      170      180      190
      *      *      *      *      *
TCC CTC AGT GTT TCC ACT CTG CCC CTC CCA GAG GTT CAG TGT TTT GTG
Ser Leu Ser Val Ser Thr Leu Pro Leu Pro Glu Val Gln Cys Phe Val>

200      210      220      230      240
      *      *      *      *      *
TTC AAT GTC GAG TAC ATG AAT TGC ACT TGG AAC AGC AGC TCT GAG CCC
Phe Asn Val Glu Tyr Met Asn Cys Thr Trp Asn Ser Ser Ser Glu Pro>

250      260      270      280
      *      *      *      *      *
CAG CCT ACC AAC CTC ACT CTG CAT TAT TGG TAC AAG AAC TCG GAT AAT
Gln Pro Thr Asn Leu Thr Leu His Tyr Trp Tyr Lys Asn Ser Asp Asn>

290      300      310      320      330
      *      *      *      *      *
GAT AAA GTC CAG AAG TGC AGC CAC TAT CTA TTC TCT GAA GAA ATC ACT
Asp Lys Val Gln Lys Cys Ser His Tyr Leu Phe Ser Glu Glu Ile Thr>

340      350      360      370      380
      *      *      *      *      *
TCT GGC TGT CAG TTG CAA AAA AAG GAG ATC CAC CTC TAC CAA ACA TTT
Ser Gly Cys Gln Leu Gln Lys Lys Glu Ile His Leu Tyr Gln Thr Phe>

390      400      410      420      430
      *      *      *      *      *
GTT GTT CAG CTC CAG GAC CCA CGG GAA CCC AGG AGA CAG GCC ACA CAG
Val Val Gln Leu Gln Asp Pro Arg Glu Pro Arg Arg Gln Ala Thr Gln>

440      450      460      470      480
      *      *      *      *      *
ATG CTA AAA CTG CAG AAT CTG GTG ATC CCC TGG GCT CCA GAG AAC CTA
Met Leu Lys Leu Gln Asn Leu Val Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Glu Asn Leu>

490      500      510      520
      *      *      *      *      *
ACA CTT CAC AAA CTG AGT GAA TCC CAG CTA GAA CTG AAC TGG AAC AAC
Thr Leu His Lys Leu Ser Glu Ser Gln Leu Glu Leu Asn Trp Asn Asn>

530      540      550      560      570
      *      *      *      *      *
AGA TTC TTG AAC CAC TGT TTG GAG CAC TTG GTG CAG TAC CGG ACT GAC
Arg Phe Leu Asn His Cys Leu Glu His Leu Val Gln Tyr Arg Thr Asp>

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WO 00/18932

# Fig.23B.

25/63

580	590	600	610	620
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
TGG GAC CAC	AGC TGG ACT	GAA CAA TCA	GTG GAT TAT	AGA CAT AAG
Trp Asp His	Ser Trp Thr	Glu Gln Ser	Val Asp Tyr	Arg His Lys
630	640	650	660	670
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
TCC TTG CCT	AGT GTG GAT	GGG CAG AAA	CGC TAC ACG	TTT CGT GTT
Ser Leu Pro	Ser Val Asp	Gly Gln Lys	Arg Tyr Thr	Phe Arg Val
680	690	700	710	720
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
AGC CGC TTT	AAC CCA CTC	TGT GGA AGT	GCT CAG CAT	TGG AGT GAA
Ser Arg Phe	Asn Pro Leu	Cys Gly Ser	Ala Gln His	Trp Ser Glu
730	740	750	760	
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	
AGC CAC CCA	ATC CAC TGG	GGG AGC AAT	ACT TCA AAA	GAG AAC GCG
Ser His Pro	Ile His Trp	Gly Ser Asn	Thr Ser Lys	Glu Asn Ala
770	780	790	800	810
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
TCT GGG AAC	ATG AAG GTC	CTG CAG GAG	CCC ACC TGC	GTC TCC GAC
Ser Gly Asn	Met Lys Val	Leu Gln Glu	Pro Thr Cys	Val Ser Asp
820	830	840	850	860
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
ATG AGC ATC	TCT ACT TGC	GAG TGG AAG	ATG AAT GGT	CCC ACC AAT
Met Ser Ile	Ser Thr Cys	Glu Trp Lys	Met Asn Gly	Pro Thr Asn
870	880	890	900	910
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
AGC ACC GAG	CTC CGC CTG	TTG TAC CAG	CTG GTT TTT	CTG CTC TCC
Ser Thr Glu	Leu Arg Leu	Leu Tyr Gln	Leu Val Phe	Leu Leu Ser
920	930	940	950	960
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
GCC CAC ACG	TGT ATC CCT	GAG AAC AAC	GGA GGC GCG	GGG TGC GTG
Ala His Thr	Cys Ile Pro	Glu Asn Asn	Gly Gly Ala	Gly Cys Val
970	980	990	1000	
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	
CAC CTG CTC	ATG GAT GAC	GTG GTC AGT	GCG GAT AAC	TAT ACA CTG
His Leu Leu	Met Asp Asp	Val Val Ser	Ala Asp Asn	Tyr Thr Leu
1010	1020	1030	1040	1050
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
CTG TGG GCT	GGG CAG CAG	CTG CTG TGG	AAG GGC TCC	TTC AAG CCC
Leu Trp Ala	Gly Gln Gln	Leu Leu Trp	Lys Gly Ser	Phe Lys Pro
1060	1070	1080	1090	1100
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
GAG CAT GTG	AAA CCC AGG	GCC CCA GGA	AAC CTG ACA	GTT CAC ACC
Glu His Val	Lys Pro Arg	Ala Pro Gly	Asn Leu Thr	Val His Thr
1110	1120	1130	1140	1150
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
GTC TCC GAC	ACT CTG CTG	CTG ACC TGG	AGC AAC CCG	TAT CCC CCT
Val Ser Asp	Thr Leu Leu	Leu Thr Trp	Ser Asn Pro	Tyr Pro Pro
1160	1170	1180	1190	1200
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *

## Fig.23C.

26/63

AAT TAC CTG TAT AAT CAT CTC ACC TAT GCA GTC AAC ATT TGG AGT GAA  
 Asn Tyr Leu Tyr Asn His Leu Thr Tyr Ala Val Asn Ile Trp Ser Glu>

1210 1220 1230 1240  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 AAC GAC CCG GCA GAT TTC AGA ATC TAT AAC GTG ACC TAC CTA GAA CCC  
 Asn Asp Pro Ala Asp Phe Arg Ile Tyr Asn Val Thr Tyr Leu Glu Pro>

1250 1260 1270 1280 1290  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 TCC CTC CGC ATC GCA GCC AGC ACC CTG AAG TCT GGG ATT TCC TAC AGG  
 Ser Leu Arg Ile Ala Ala Ser Thr Leu Lys Ser Gly Ile Ser Tyr Arg>

1300 1310 1320 1330 1340  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 GCA CGG GTG AGG GCC TGG GCT CAG AGC TAT AAC ACC ACC TGG AGT GAG  
 Ala Arg Val Arg Ala Trp Ala Gln Ser Tyr Asn Thr Thr Trp Ser Glu>

1350 1360 1370 1380 1390  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 TGG AGC CCC AGC ACC AAG TGG CAC AAC TCC TAC AGG GAG CCC TTC GAG  
 Trp Ser Pro Ser Thr Lys Trp His Asn Ser Tyr Arg Glu Pro Phe Glu>

1400 1410 1420 1430 1440  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 CAG TCC GGA GAC AAA ACT CAC ACA TGC CCA CCG TGC CCA GCA CCT GAA  
 Gln Ser Gly Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu>

1450 1460 1470 1480  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 CTC CTG GGG GGA CCG TCA GTC TTC CTC TTC CCC CCA AAA CCC AAG GAC  
 Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp>

1490 1500 1510 1520 1530  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 ACC CTC ATG ATC TCC CGG ACC CCT GAG GTC ACA TGC GTG GTG GTG GAC  
 Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp>

1540 1550 1560 1570 1580  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 GTG AGC CAC GAA GAC CCT GAG GTC AAG TTC AAC TGG TAC GTG GAC GGC  
 Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly>

1590 1600 1610 1620 1630  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 GTG GAG GTG CAT AAT GCC AAG ACA AAG CCG CGG GAG GAG CAG TAC AAC  
 Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn>

1640 1650 1660 1670 1680  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 AGC ACG TAC CGT GTG GTC AGC GTC CTC ACC GTC CTG CAC CAG GAC TGG  
 Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp>

1690 1700 1710 1720  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 CTG AAT GGC AAG GAG TAC AAG TGC AAG GTC TCC AAC AAA GCC CTC CCA  
 Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro>

1730 1740 1750 1760 1770  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 GCC CCC ATC GAG AAA ACC ATC TCC AAA GCC AAA GGG CAG CCC CGA GAA  
 Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu>

27/63

Fig.23D.

1780		1790		1800		1810		1820
* * *		* *		* *		* *		* *
CCA CAG GTG TAC ACC CTG CCC CCA TCC CGG GAT GAG CTG ACC AAG AAC								
Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn>								
1830		1840		1850		1860		1870
* * *		* *		* *		* *		* *
CAG GTC AGC CTG ACC TGC CTG GTC AAA GGC TTC TAT CCC AGC GAC ATC								
Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile>								
1880		1890		1900		1910		1920
* * *		* *		* *		* *		* *
GCC GTG GAG TGG GAG AGC AAT GGG CAG CCG GAG AAC AAC TAC AAG ACC								
Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr>								
1930		1940		1950		1960		
* * *		* *		* *		* *		
ACG CCT CCC GTG CTG GAC TCC GAC GGC TCC TTC TTC CTC TAT AGC AAG								
Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys>								
1970		1980		1990		2000		2010
* * *		* *		* *		* *		* *
CTC ACC GTG GAC AAG AGC AGG TGG CAG CAG GGG AAC GTC TTC TCA TGC								
Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys>								
2020		2030		2040		2050		2060
* * *		* *		* *		* *		* *
TCC GTG ATG CAT GAG GCT CTG CAC AAC CAC TAC ACG CAG AAG AGC CTC								
Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu>								
2070		2080						
* * *		* *		* *				
TCC CTG TCT CCG GGT AAA TGA								
Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys ***>								



Fig.24A.

28/63

```

      10      20      30      40
      *      *      *      *
ATG GTG GCC GTC GGC TGC GCG CTG CTG GCT GCC CTG CTG GCC GCG CCG
Met Val Ala Val Gly Cys Ala Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Ala Ala Pro>

50      60      70      80      90
      *      *      *      *      *
GGA GCG GCG CTG GCC CCA AGG CGC TGC CCT GCG CAG GAG GTG GCA AGA
Gly Ala Ala Leu Ala Pro Arg Arg Cys Pro Ala Gln Glu Val Ala Arg>

100     110     120     130     140
      *      *      *      *      *
GGC GTG CTG ACC AGT CTG CCA GGA GAC AGC GTG ACT CTG ACC TGC CCG
Gly Val Leu Thr Ser Leu Pro Gly Asp Ser Val Thr Leu Thr Cys Pro>

150     160     170     180     190
      *      *      *      *      *
GGG GTA GAG CCG GAA GAC AAT GCC ACT GTT CAC TGG GTG CTC AGG AAG
Gly Val Glu Pro Glu Asp Asn Ala Thr Val His Trp Val Leu Arg Lys>

200     210     220     230     240
      *      *      *      *      *
CCG GCT GCA GGC TCC CAC CCC AGC AGA TGG GCT GGC ATG GGA AGG AGG
Pro Ala Ala Gly Ser His Pro Ser Arg Trp Ala Gly Met Gly Arg Arg>

250     260     270     280
      *      *      *      *
CTG CTG CTG AGG TCG GTG CAG CTC CAC GAC TCT GGA AAC TAT TCA TGC
Leu Leu Leu Arg Ser Val Gln Leu His Asp Ser Gly Asn Tyr Ser Cys>

290     300     310     320     330
      *      *      *      *      *
TAC CGG GCC GGC CGC CCA GCT GGG ACT GTG CAC TTG CTG GTG GAT GTT
Tyr Arg Ala Gly Arg Pro Ala Gly Thr Val His Leu Leu Val Asp Val>

340     350     360     370     380
      *      *      *      *      *
CCC CCC GAG GAG CCC CAG CTC TCC TGC TTC CGG AAG AGC CCC CTC AGC
Pro Pro Glu Glu Pro Gln Leu Ser Cys Phe Arg Lys Ser Pro Leu Ser>

390     400     410     420     430
      *      *      *      *      *
AAT GTT GTT TGT GAG TGG GGT CCT CGG AGC ACC CCA TCC CTG ACG ACA
Asn Val Val Cys Glu Trp Gly Pro Arg Ser Thr Pro Ser Leu Thr Thr>

440     450     460     470     480
      *      *      *      *      *
AAG GCT GTG CTC TTG GTG AGG AAG TTT CAG AAC AGT CCG GCC GAA GAC
Lys Ala Val Leu Leu Val Arg Lys Phe Gln Asn Ser Pro Ala Glu Asp>

490     500     510     520
      *      *      *      *
TTC CAG GAG CCG TGC CAG TAT TCC CAG GAG TCC CAG AAG TTC TCC TGC
Phe Gln Glu Pro Cys Gln Tyr Ser Gln Glu Ser Gln Lys Phe Ser Cys>

530     540     550     560     570
      *      *      *      *      *
CAG TTA GCA GTC CCG GAG GGA GAC AGC TCT TTC TAC ATA GTG TCC ATG
Gln Leu Ala Val Pro Glu Gly Asp Ser Ser Phe Tyr Ile Val Ser Met>

```

## Fig.24B.

29/63

```

580      590      600      610      620
*      *      *      *      *
TGC GTC GCC AGT AGT GTC GGG AGC AAG TTC AGC AAA ACT CAA ACC TTT
Cys Val Ala Ser Ser Val Gly Ser Lys Phe Ser Lys Thr Gln Thr Phe>

630      640      650      660      670
*      *      *      *      *
CAG GGT TGT GGA ATC TTG CAG CCT GAT CCG CCT GCC AAC ATC ACA GTC
Gln Gly Cys Gly Ile Leu Gln Pro Asp Pro Pro Ala Asn Ile Thr Val>

680      690      700      710      720
*      *      *      *      *
ACT GCC GTG GCC AGA AAC CCC CGC TGG CTC AGT GTC ACC TGG CAA GAC
Thr Ala Val Ala Arg Asn Pro Arg Trp Leu Ser Val Thr Trp Gln Asp>

730      740      750      760
*      *      *      *      *
CCC CAC TCC TGG AAC TCA TCT TTC TAC AGA CTA CGG TTT GAG CTC AGA
Pro His Ser Trp Asn Ser Ser Phe Tyr Arg Leu Arg Phe Glu Leu Arg>

770      780      790      800      810
*      *      *      *      *
TAT CGG GCT GAA CGG TCA AAG ACA TTC ACA ACA TGG ATG GTC AAG GAC
Tyr Arg Ala Glu Arg Ser Lys Thr Phe Thr Thr Trp Met Val Lys Asp>

820      830      840      850      860
*      *      *      *      *
CTC CAG CAT CAC TGT GTC ATC CAC GAC GCC TGG AGC GGC CTG AGG CAC
Leu Gln His His Cys Val Ile His Asp Ala Trp Ser Gly Leu Arg His>

870      880      890      900      910
*      *      *      *      *
GTG GTG CAG CTT CGT GCC CAG GAG GAG TTC GGG CAA GGC GAG TGG AGC
Val Val Gln Leu Arg Ala Gln Glu Glu Phe Gly Gln Gly Glu Trp Ser>

920      930      940      950      960
*      *      *      *      *
GAG TGG AGC CCG GAG GCC ATG GGC ACG CCT TGG ACA GAA TCC AGG AGT
Glu Trp Ser Pro Glu Ala Met Gly Thr Pro Trp Thr Glu Ser Arg Ser>

970      980      990      1000
*      *      *      *      *
CCT CCA GCT GAG AAC GAG GTG TCC ACC CCC ATG ACC GGT GGC GCG CCT
Pro Pro Ala Glu Asn Glu Val Ser Thr Pro Met Thr Gly Gly Ala Pro>

1010      1020      1030      1040      1050
*      *      *      *      *
TCA GGT GCT CAG CTG GAA CTT CTA GAC CCA TGT GGT TAT ATC AGT CCT
Ser Gly Ala Gln Leu Glu Leu Leu Asp Pro Cys Gly Tyr Ile Ser Pro>

1060      1070      1080      1090      1100
*      *      *      *      *
GAA TCT CCA GTT GTA CAA CTT CAT TCT AAT TTC ACT GCA GTT TGT GTG
Glu Ser Pro Val Val Gln Leu His Ser Asn Phe Thr Ala Val Cys Val>

1110      1120      1130      1140      1150
*      *      *      *      *
CTA AAG GAA AAA TGT ATG GAT TAT TTT CAT GTA AAT GCT AAT TAC ATT
Leu Lys Glu Lys Cys Met Asp Tyr Phe His Val Asn Ala Asn Tyr Ile>

1160      1170      1180      1190      1200
*      *      *      *      *

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## Fig.24C.

30/63

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GTC TGG AAA ACA AAC CAT TTT ACT ATT CCT AAG GAG CAA TAT ACT ATC
Val Trp Lys Thr Asn His Phe Thr Ile Pro Lys Glu Gln Tyr Thr Ile>

      1210      1220      1230      1240
      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
ATA AAC AGA ACA GCA TCC AGT GTC ACC TTT ACA GAT ATA GCT TCA TTA
Ile Asn Arg Thr Ala Ser Ser Val Thr Phe Thr Asp Ile Ala Ser Leu>

1250      1260      1270      1280      1290
*      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
AAT ATT CAG CTC ACT TGC AAC ATT CTT ACA TTC GGA CAG CTT GAA CAG
Asn Ile Gln Leu Thr Cys Asn Ile Leu Thr Phe Gly Gln Leu Glu Gln>

      1300      1310      1320      1330      1340
      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
AAT GTT TAT GGA ATC ACA ATA ATT TCA GGC TTG CCT CCA GAA AAA CCT
Asn Val Tyr Gly Ile Thr Ile Ile Ser Gly Leu Pro Pro Glu Lys Pro>

      1350      1360      1370      1380      1390
*      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
AAA AAT TTG AGT TGC ATT GTG AAC GAG GGG AAG AAA ATG AGG TGT GAG
Lys Asn Leu Ser Cys Ile Val Asn Glu Gly Lys Lys Met Arg Cys Glu>

      1400      1410      1420      1430      1440
*      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
TGG GAT GGT GGA AGG GAA ACA CAC TTG GAG ACA AAC TTC ACT TTA AAA
Trp Asp Gly Gly Arg Glu Thr His Leu Glu Thr Asn Phe Thr Leu Lys>

      1450      1460      1470      1480
*      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
TCT GAA TGG GCA ACA CAC AAG TTT GCT GAT TGC AAA GCA AAA CGT GAC
Ser Glu Trp Ala Thr His Lys Phe Ala Asp Cys Lys Ala Lys Arg Asp>

1490      1500      1510      1520      1530
*      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
ACC CCC ACC TCA TGC ACT GTT GAT TAT TCT ACT GTG TAT TTT GTC AAC
Thr Pro Thr Ser Cys Thr Val Asp Tyr Ser Thr Val Tyr Phe Val Asn>

      1540      1550      1560      1570      1580
*      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
ATT GAA GTC TGG GTA GAAGCA GAG AAT GCC CTT GGG AAG GTT ACA TCA
Ile Glu Val Trp Val Glu Ala Glu Asn Ala Leu Gly Lys Val Thr Ser>

      1590      1600      1610      1620      1630
*      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
GAT CAT ATC AAT TTT GAT CCT GTA TAT AAA GTG AAG CCC AAT CCG CCA
Asp His Ile Asn Phe Asp Pro Val Tyr Lys Val Lys Pro Asn Pro Pro>

      1640      1650      1660      1670      1680
*      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
CAT AAT TTA TCA GTG ATC AAC TCA GAG GAA CTG TCT AGT ATC TTA AAA
His Asn Leu Ser Val Ile Asn Ser Glu Glu Leu Ser Ser Ile Leu Lys>

      1690      1700      1710      1720
*      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
TTG ACA TGG ACC AAC CCA AGT ATT AAG AGT GTT ATA ATA CTA AAA TAT
Leu Thr Trp Thr Asn Pro Ser Ile Lys Ser Val Ile Ile Leu Lys Tyr>

1730      1740      1750      1760      1770
*      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
AAC ATT CAA TAT AGG ACC AAA GAT GCC TCA ACT TGG AGC CAG ATT CCT
Asn Ile Gln Tyr Arg Thr Lys Asp Ala Ser Thr Trp Ser Gln Ile Pro>

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WO 00/18932

## Fig.24D.

31/63

1780                      1790                      1800                      1810                      1820  
 \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
 CCT GAA GAC ACA GCA TCC ACC CGA TCT TCA TTC ACT GTC CAA GAC CTT  
 Pro Glu Asp Thr Ala Ser Thr Arg Ser Ser Phe Thr Val Gln Asp Leu>

1830                      1840                      1850                      1860                      1870  
 \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
 AAA CCT TTT ACA GAA TAT GTG TTT AGG ATT CGC TGT ATG AAG GAA GAT  
 Lys Pro Phe Thr Glu Tyr Val Phe Arg Ile Arg Cys Met Lys Glu Asp>

1880                      1890                      1900                      1910                      1920  
 \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
 GGT AAG GGA TAC TGG AGT GAC TGG AGT GAA GAA GCA AGT GGG ATC ACC  
 Gly Lys Gly Tyr Trp Ser Asp Trp Ser Glu Glu Ala Ser Gly Ile Thr>

1930                      1940                      1950                      1960  
 \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
 TAT GAA GAT AGA CCA TCT AAA GCA CCA AGT TTC TGG TAT AAA ATA GAT  
 Tyr Glu Asp Arg Pro Ser Lys Ala Pro Ser Phe Trp Tyr Lys Ile Asp>

1970                      1980                      1990                      2000                      2010  
 \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
 CCA TCC CAT ACT CAA GGC TAC AGA ACT GTA CAA CTC GTG TGG AAG ACA  
 Pro Ser His Thr Gln Gly Tyr Arg Thr Val Gln Leu Val Trp Lys Thr>

2020                      2030                      2040                      2050                      2060  
 \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
 TTG CCT CCT TTT GAA GCC AAT GGA AAA ATC TTG GAT TAT GAA GTG ACT  
 Leu Pro Pro Phe Glu Ala Asn Gly Lys Ile Leu Asp Tyr Glu Val Thr>

2070                      2080                      2090                      2100                      2110  
 \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
 CTC ACA AGA TGG AAA TCA CAT TTA CAA AAT TAC ACA GTT AAT GCC ACA  
 Leu Thr Arg Trp Lys Ser His Leu Gln Asn Tyr Thr Val Asn Ala Thr>

2120                      2130                      2140                      2150                      2160  
 \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
 AAA CTG ACA GTA AAT CTC ACA AAT GAT CGC TAT CTA GCA ACC CTA ACA  
 Lys Leu Thr Val Asn Leu Thr Asn Asp Arg Tyr Leu Ala Thr Leu Thr>

2170                      2180                      2190                      2200  
 \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
 GTA AGA AAT CTT GTT GGC AAA TCA GAT GCA GCT GTT TTA ACT ATC CCT  
 Val Arg Asn Leu Val Gly Lys Ser Asp Ala Ala Val Leu Thr Ile Pro>

2210                      2220                      2230                      2240                      2250  
 \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
 GCC TGT GAC TTT CAA GCT ACT CAC CCT GTA ATG GAT CTT AAA GCA TTC  
 Ala Cys Asp Phe Gln Ala Thr His Pro Val Met Asp Leu Lys Ala Phe>

2260                      2270                      2280                      2290                      2300  
 \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
 CCC AAA GAT AAC ATG CTT TGG GTG GAA TGG ACT ACT CCA AGG GAA TCT  
 Pro Lys Asp Asn Met Leu Trp Val Glu Trp Thr Thr Pro Arg Glu Ser>

2310                      2320                      2330                      2340                      2350  
 \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
 GTA AAG AAA TAT ATA CTT GAG TGG TGT GTG TTA TCA GAT AAA GCA CCC  
 Val Lys Lys Tyr Ile Leu Glu Trp Cys Val Leu Ser Asp Lys Ala Pro>

2360                      2370                      2380                      2390                      2400

## Fig.24E.

32/63

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*      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
TGT ATC ACA GAC TGG CAA CAA GAA GAT GGT ACC GTG CAT CGC ACC TAT
Cys Ile Thr Asp Trp Gln Gln Glu Asp Gly Thr Val His Arg Thr Tyr>

      2410      2420      2430      2440
*      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
TTA AGA GGG AAC TTA GCA GAG AGC AAA TGC TAT TTG ATA ACA GTT ACT
Leu Arg Gly Asn Leu Ala Glu Ser Lys Cys Tyr Leu Ile Thr Val Thr>

2450      2460      2470      2480      2490
*      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
CCA GTA TAT GCT GAT GGA CCA GGA AGC CCT GAA TCC ATA AAG GCA TAC
Pro Val Tyr Ala Asp Gly Pro Gly Ser Pro Glu Ser Ile Lys Ala Tyr>

      2500      2510      2520      2530      2540
*      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
CTT AAA CAA GCT CCA CCT TCC AAA GGA CCT ACT GTT CGG ACA AAA AAA
Leu Lys Gln Ala Pro Pro Ser Lys Gly Pro Thr Val Arg Thr Lys Lys>

      2550      2560      2570      2580      2590
*      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
GTA GGG AAA AAC GAA GCT GTC TTA GAG TGG GAC CAA CTT CCT GTT GAT
Val Gly Lys Asn Glu Ala Val Leu Glu Trp Asp Gln Leu Pro Val Asp>

      2600      2610      2620      2630      2640
*      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
GTT CAG AAT GGA TTT ATC AGA AAT TAT ACT ATA TTT TAT AGA ACC ATC
Val Gln Asn Gly Phe Ile Arg Asn Tyr Thr Ile Phe Tyr Arg Thr Ile>

      2650      2660      2670      2680
*      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
ATT GGA AAT GAA ACT GCT GTG AAT GTG GAT TCT TCC CAC ACA GAA TAT
Ile Gly Asn Glu Thr Ala Val Asn Val Asp Ser Ser His Thr Glu Tyr>

2690      2700      2710      2720      2730
*      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
ACA TTG TCC TCT TTG ACT AGT GAC ACA TTG TAC ATG GTA CGA ATG GCA
Thr Leu Ser Ser Leu Thr Ser Asp Thr Leu Tyr Met Val Arg Met Ala>

      2740      2750      2760      2770      2780
*      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
GCA TAC ACA GAT GAA GGT GGG AAG GAT GGT CCA GAA TTC ACT TTT ACT
Ala Tyr Thr Asp Glu Gly Gly Lys Asp Gly Pro Glu Phe Thr Phe Thr>

      2790      2800      2810      2820      2830
*      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
ACC CCA AAG TTT GCT CAA GGA GAA ATT GAA TCC GGG GGC GAC AAA ACT
Thr Pro Lys Phe Ala Gln Gly Glu Ile Glu Ser Gly Gly Asp Lys Thr>

      2840      2850      2860      2870      2880
*      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
CAC ACA TGC CCA CCG TGC CCA GCA CCT GAA CTC CTG GGG GGA CCG TCA
His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser>

      2890      2900      2910      2920
*      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
GTC TTC CTC TTC CCC CCA AAA CCC AAG GAC ACC CTC ATG ATC TCC CGG
Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg>

2930      2940      2950      2960      2970
*      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
ACC CCT GAG GTC ACA TGC GTG GTG GTG GAC GTG AGC CAC GAA GAC CCT

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## Fig.24F.

33/63

Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro>

2980                      2990                      3000                      3010                      3020  
\*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
GAG GTC AAG TTC AAC TGG TAC GTG GAC GGC GTG GAG GTG CAT AAT GCC  
Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala>

3030                      3040                      3050                      3060                      3070  
\*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
AAG ACA AAG CCG CGG GAG GAG CAG TAC AAC AGC ACG TAC CGT GTG GTC  
Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val>

3080                      3090                      3100                      3110                      3120  
\*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
AGC GTC CTC ACC GTC CTG CAC CAG GAC TGG CTG AAT GGC AAG GAG TAC  
Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr>

3130                      3140                      3150                      3160  
\*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
AAG TGC AAG GTC TCC AAC AAA GCC CTC CCA GCC CCC ATC GAG AAA ACC  
Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr>

3170                      3180                      3190                      3200                      3210  
\*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
ATC TCC AAA GCC AAA GGG CAG CCC CGA GAA CCA CAG GTG TAC ACC CTG  
Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu>

3220                      3230                      3240                      3250                      3260  
\*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
CCC CCA TCC CGG GAT GAG CTG ACC AAG AAC CAG GTC AGC CTG ACC TGC  
Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys>

3270                      3280                      3290                      3300                      3310  
\*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
CTG GTC AAA GGC TTC TAT CCC AGC GAC ATC GCC GTG GAG TGG GAG AGC  
Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser>

3320                      3330                      3340                      3350                      3360  
\*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
AAT GGG CAG CCG GAG AAC AAC TAC AAG ACC ACG CCT CCC GTG CTG GAC  
Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp>

3370                      3380                      3390                      3400  
\*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
TCC GAC GGC TCC TTC TTC CTC TAC AGC AAG CTC ACC GTG GAC AAG AGC  
Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser>

3410                      3420                      3430                      3440                      3450  
\*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
AGG TGG CAG CAG GGG AAC GTC TTC TCA TGC TCC GTG ATG CAT GAG GCT  
Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala>

3460                      3470                      3480                      3490                      3500  
\*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
CTG CAC AAC CAC TAC ACG CAG AAG AGC CTC TCC CTG TCT CCG GGT AAA  
Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys>

\*  
TGA  
\*\*\*>

Fig.25A.

34/63

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      *      10      *      *      20      *      *      30      *      40      *
ATG GTG GCC GTC GGC TGC GCG CTG CTG GCT GCC CTG CTG GCC GCG CCG
Met Val Ala Val Gly Cys Ala Leu Leu Ala Ala Leu Leu Ala Ala Pro>

50      *      60      *      70      *      80      *      90      *
GGA GCG GCG CTG GCC CCA AGG CGC TGC CCT GCG CAG GAG GTG GCA AGA
Gly Ala Ala Leu Ala Pro Arg Arg Cys Pro Ala Gln Glu Val Ala Arg>

100      *      110      *      120      *      130      *      140      *
GGC GTG CTG ACC AGT CTG CCA GGA GAC AGC GTG ACT CTG ACC TGC CCG
Gly Val Leu Thr Ser Leu Pro Gly Asp Ser Val Thr Leu Thr Cys Pro>

150      *      160      *      170      *      180      *      190      *
GGG GTA GAG CCG GAA GAC AAT GCC ACT GTT CAC TGG GTG CTC AGG AAG
Gly Val Glu Pro Glu Asp Asn Ala Thr Val His Trp Val Leu Arg Lys>

200      *      210      *      220      *      230      *      240      *
CCG GCT GCA GGC TCC CAC CCC AGC AGA TGG GCT GGC ATG GGA AGG AGG
Pro Ala Ala Gly Ser His Pro Ser Arg Trp Ala Gly Met Gly Arg Arg>

250      *      260      *      270      *      280      *
CTG CTG CTG AGG TCG GTG CAG CTC CAC GAC TCT GGA AAC TAT TCA TGC
Leu Leu Leu Arg Ser Val Gln Leu His Asp Ser Gly Asn Tyr Ser Cys>

290      *      300      *      310      *      320      *      330      *
TAC CGG GCC GGC CGC CCA GCT GGG ACT GTG CAC TTG CTG GTG GAT GTT
Tyr Arg Ala Gly Arg Pro Ala Gly Thr Val His Leu Leu Val Asp Val>

340      *      350      *      360      *      370      *      380      *
CCC CCC GAG GAG CCC CAG CTC TCC TGC TTC CGG AAG AGC CCC CTC AGC
Pro Pro Glu Glu Pro Gln Leu Ser Cys Phe Arg Lys Ser Pro Leu Ser>

390      *      400      *      410      *      420      *      430      *
AAT GTT GTT TGT GAG TGG GGT CCT CGG AGC ACC CCA TCC CTG ACG ACA
Asn Val Val Cys Glu Trp Gly Pro Arg Ser Thr Pro Ser Leu Thr Thr>

440      *      450      *      460      *      470      *      480      *
AAG GCT GTG CTC TTG GTG AGG AAG TTT CAG AAC AGT CCG GCC GAA GAC
Lys Ala Val Leu Leu Val Arg Lys Phe Gln Asn Ser Pro Ala Glu Asp>

490      *      500      *      510      *      520      *
TTC CAG GAG CCG TGC CAG TAT TCC CAG GAG TCC CAG AAG TTC TCC TGC
Phe Gln Glu Pro Cys Gln Tyr Ser Gln Glu Ser Gln Lys Phe Ser Cys>

530      *      540      *      550      *      560      *      570      *
CAG TTA GCA GTC CCG GAG GGA GAC AGC TCT TTC TAC ATA GTG TCC ATG
Gln Leu Ala Val Pro Glu Gly Asp Ser Ser Phe Tyr Ile Val Ser Met>

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## Fig.25B.

35/63

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580      590      600      610      620
*        *        *        *        *
TGC GTC GCC AGT AGT GTC GGG AGC AAG TTC AGC AAA ACT CAA ACC TTT
Cys Val Ala Ser Ser Val Gly Ser Lys Phe Ser Lys Thr Gln Thr Phe>

630      640      650      660      670
*        *        *        *        *
CAG GGT TGT GGA ATC TTG CAG CCT GAT CCG CCT GCC AAC ATC ACA GTC
Gln Gly Cys Gly Ile Leu Gln Pro Asp Pro Pro Ala Asn Ile Thr Val>

680      690      700      710      720
*        *        *        *        *
ACT GCC GTG GCC AGA AAC CCC CGC TGG CTC AGT GTC ACC TGG CAA GAC
Thr Ala Val Ala Arg Asn Pro Arg Trp Leu Ser Val Thr Trp Gln Asp>

730      740      750      760
*        *        *        *        *
CCC CAC TCC TGG AAC TCA TCT TTC TAC AGA CTA CGG TTT GAG CTC AGA
Pro His Ser Trp Asn Ser Ser Phe Tyr Arg Leu Arg Phe Glu Leu Arg>

770      780      790      800      810
*        *        *        *        *
TAT CGG GCT GAA CGG TCA AAG ACA TTC ACA ACA TGG ATG GTC AAG GAC
Tyr Arg Ala Glu Arg Ser Lys Thr Phe Thr Thr Trp Met Val Lys Asp>

820      830      840      850      860
*        *        *        *        *
CTC CAG CAT CAC TGT GTC ATC CAC GAC GCC TGG AGC GGC CTG AGG CAC
Leu Gln His His Cys Val Ile His Asp Ala Trp Ser Gly Leu Arg His>

870      880      890      900      910
*        *        *        *        *
GTG GTG CAG CTT CGT GCC CAG GAG GAG TTC GGG CAA GGC GAG TGG AGC
Val Val Gln Leu Arg Ala Gln Glu Glu Phe Gly Gln Gly Glu Trp Ser>

920      930      940      950      960
*        *        *        *        *
GAG TGG AGC CCG GAG GCC ATG GGC ACG CCT TGG ACA GAA TCG CGA TCG
Glu Trp Ser Pro Glu Ala Met Gly Thr Pro Trp Thr Glu Ser Arg Ser>

970      980      990      1000
*        *        *        *        *
CCT CCA GCT GAG AAC GAG GTG TCC ACC CCC ATG GAA CTT CTA GAC CCA
Pro Pro Ala Glu Asn Glu Val Ser Thr Pro Met Glu Leu Leu Asp Pro>

1010      1020      1030      1040      1050
*        *        *        *        *
TGT GGT TAT ATC AGT CCT GAA TCT CCA GTT GTA CAA CTT CAT TCT AAT
Cys Gly Tyr Ile Ser Pro Glu Ser Pro Val Val Gln Leu His Ser Asn>

1060      1070      1080      1090      1100
*        *        *        *        *
TTC ACT GCA GTT TGT GTG CTA AAG GAA AAA TGT ATG GAT TAT TTT CAT
Phe Thr Ala Val Cys Val Leu Lys Glu Lys Cys Met Asp Tyr Phe His>

1110      1120      1130      1140      1150
*        *        *        *        *
GTA AAT GCT AAT TAC ATT GTC TGG AAA ACA AAC CAT TTT ACT ATT CCT
Val Asn Ala Asn Tyr Ile Val Trp Lys Thr Asn His Phe Thr Ile Pro>

1160      1170      1180      1190      1200
*        *        *        *        *

```



## Fig.25C.

36/63

AAG GAG CAA TAT ACT ATC ATA AAC AGA ACA GCA TCC AGT GTC ACC TTT  
 Lys Glu Gln Tyr Thr Ile Ile Asn Arg Thr Ala Ser Ser Val Thr Phe>

1210 1220 1230 1240  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 ACA GAT ATA GCT TCA TTA AAT ATT CAG CTC ACT TGC AAC ATT CTT ACA  
 Thr Asp Ile Ala Ser Leu Asn Ile Gln Leu Thr Cys Asn Ile Leu Thr>

1250 1260 1270 1280 1290  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 TTC GGA CAG CTT GAA CAG AAT GTT TAT GGA ATC ACA ATA ATT TCA GGC  
 Phe Gly Gln Leu Glu Gln Asn Val Tyr Gly Ile Thr Ile Ile Ser Gly>

1300 1310 1320 1330 1340  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 TTG CCT CCA GAA AAA CCT AAA AAT TTG AGT TGC ATT GTG AAC GAG GGG  
 Leu Pro Pro Glu Lys Pro Lys Asn Leu Ser Cys Ile Val Asn Glu Gly>

1350 1360 1370 1380 1390  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 AAG AAA ATG AGG TGT GAG TGG GAT GGT GGA AGG GAA ACA CAC TTG GAG  
 Lys Lys Met Arg Cys Glu Trp Asp Gly Gly Arg Glu Thr His Leu Glu>

1400 1410 1420 1430 1440  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 ACA AAC TTC ACT TTA AAA TCT GAA TGG GCA ACA CAC AAG TTT GCT GAT  
 Thr Asn Phe Thr Leu Lys Ser Glu Trp Ala Thr His Lys Phe Ala Asp>

1450 1460 1470 1480  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 TGC AAA GCA AAA CGT GAC ACC CCC ACC TCA TGC ACT GTT GAT TAT TCT  
 Cys Lys Ala Lys Arg Asp Thr Pro Thr Ser Cys Thr Val Asp Tyr Ser>

1490 1500 1510 1520 1530  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 ACT GTG TAT TTT GTC AAC ATT GAA GTC TGG GTA GAA GCA GAG AAT GCC  
 Thr Val Tyr Phe Val Asn Ile Glu Val Trp Val Glu Ala Glu Asn Ala>

1540 1550 1560 1570 1580  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 CTT GGG AAG GTT ACA TCA GAT CAT ATC AAT TTT GAT CCT GTA TAT AAA  
 Leu Gly Lys Val Thr Ser Asp His Ile Asn Phe Asp Pro Val Tyr Lys>

1590 1600 1610 1620 1630  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 GTG AAG CCC AAT CCG CCA CAT AAT TTA TCA GTG ATC AAC TCA GAG GAA  
 Val Lys Pro Asn Pro Pro His Asn Leu Ser Val Ile Asn Ser Glu Glu>

1640 1650 1660 1670 1680  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 CTG TCT AGT ATC TTA AAA TTG ACA TGG ACC AAC CCA AGT ATT AAG AGT  
 Leu Ser Ser Ile Leu Lys Leu Thr Trp Thr Asn Pro Ser Ile Lys Ser>

1690 1700 1710 1720  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 GTT ATA ATA CTA AAA TAT AAC ATT CAA TAT AGG ACC AAA GAT GCC TCA  
 Val Ile Ile Leu Lys Tyr Asn Ile Gln Tyr Arg Thr Lys Asp Ala Ser>

1730 1740 1750 1760 1770  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 ACT TGG AGC CAG ATT CCT CCT GAA GAC ACA GCA TCC ACC CGA TCT TCA  
 Thr Trp Ser Gln Ile Pro Pro Glu Asp Thr Ala Ser Thr Arg Ser Ser>

## Fig.25D.

37/63

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1780      1790      1800      1810      1820
*          *          *          *          *
TTC ACT GTC CAA GAC CTT AAA CCT TTT ACA GAA TAT GTG TTT AGG ATT
Phe Thr Val Gln Asp Leu Lys Pro Phe Thr Glu Tyr Val Phe Arg Ile>

1830      1840      1850      1860      1870
*          *          *          *          *
CGC TGT ATG AAG GAA GAT GGT AAG GGA TAC TGG AGT GAC TGG AGT GAA
Arg Cys Met Lys Glu Asp Gly Lys Gly Tyr Trp Ser Asp Trp Ser Glu>

1880      1890      1900      1910      1920
*          *          *          *          *
GAA GCA AGT GGG ATC ACC TAT GAA GAT AGA CCA TCT AAA GCA CCA AGT
Glu Ala Ser Gly Ile Thr Tyr Glu Asp Arg Pro Ser Lys Ala Pro Ser>

1930      1940      1950      1960
*          *          *          *          *
TTC TGG TAT AAA ATA GAT CCA TCC CAT ACT CAA GGC TAC AGA ACT GTA
Phe Trp Tyr Lys Ile Asp Pro Ser His Thr Gln Gly Tyr Arg Thr Val>

1970      1980      1990      2000      2010
*          *          *          *          *
CAA CTC GTG TGG AAG ACA TTG CCT CCT TTT GAA GCC AAT GGA AAA ATC
Gln Leu Val Trp Lys Thr Leu Pro Pro Phe Glu Ala Asn Gly Lys Ile>

2020      2030      2040      2050      2060
*          *          *          *          *
TTG GAT TAT GAA GTG ACT CTC ACA AGA TGG AAA TCA CAT TTA CAA AAT
Leu Asp Tyr Glu Val Thr Leu Thr Arg Trp Lys Ser His Leu Gln Asn>

2070      2080      2090      2100      2110
*          *          *          *          *
TAC ACA GTT AAT GCC ACA AAA CTG ACA GTA AAT CTC ACA AAT GAT CGC
Tyr Thr Val Asn Ala Thr Lys Leu Thr Val Asn Leu Thr Asn Asp Arg>

2120      2130      2140      2150      2160
*          *          *          *          *
TAT CTA GCA ACC CTA ACA GTA AGA AAT CTT GTT GGC AAA TCA GAT GCA
Tyr Leu Ala Thr Leu Thr Val Arg Asn Leu Val Gly Lys Ser Asp Ala>

2170      2180      2190      2200
*          *          *          *          *
GCT GTT TTA ACT ATC CCT GCC TGT GAC TTT CAA GCT ACT CAC CCT GTA
Ala Val Leu Thr Ile Pro Ala Cys Asp Phe Gln Ala Thr His Pro Val>

2210      2220      2230      2240      2250
*          *          *          *          *
ATG GAT CTT AAA GCA TTC CCC AAA GAT AAC ATG CTT TGG GTG GAA TGG
Met Asp Leu Lys Ala Phe Pro Lys Asp Asn Met Leu Trp Val Glu Trp>

2260      2270      2280      2290      2300
*          *          *          *          *
ACT ACT CCA AGG GAA TCT GTA AAG AAA TAT ATA CTT GAG TGG TGT GTG
Thr Thr Pro Arg Glu Ser Val Lys Lys Tyr Ile Leu Glu Trp Cys Val>

2310      2320      2330      2340      2350
*          *          *          *          *
TTA TCA GAT AAA GCA CCC TGT ATC ACA GAC TGG CAA CAA GAA GAT GGT
Leu Ser Asp Lys Ala Pro Cys Ile Thr Asp Trp Gln Gln Glu Asp Gly>

2360      2370      2380      2390      2400

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## Fig.25E.

38/63

\* \* \* \* \*  
ACC GTG CAT CGC ACC TAT TTA AGA GGG AAC TTA GCA GAG AGC AAA TGC  
Thr Val His Arg Thr Tyr Leu Arg Gly Asn Leu Ala Glu Ser Lys Cys>  
2410 2420 2430 2440  
\* \* \* \* \*  
TAT TTG ATA ACA GTT ACT CCA GTA TAT GCT GAT GGA CCA GGA AGC CCT  
Tyr Leu Ile Thr Val Thr Pro Val Tyr Ala Asp Gly Pro Gly Ser Pro>  
2450 2460 2470 2480 2490  
\* \* \* \* \*  
GAA TCC ATA AAG GCA TAC CTT AAA CAA GCT CCA CCT TCC AAA GGA CCT  
Glu Ser Ile Lys Ala Tyr Leu Lys Gln Ala Pro Pro Ser Lys Gly Pro>  
2500 2510 2520 2530 2540  
\* \* \* \* \*  
ACT GTT CGG ACA AAA AAA GTA GGG AAA AAC GAA GCT GTC TTA GAG TGG  
Thr Val Arg Thr Lys Lys Val Gly Lys Asn Glu Ala Val Leu Glu Trp>  
2550 2560 2570 2580 2590  
\* \* \* \* \*  
GAC CAA CTT CCT GTT GAT GTT CAG AAT GGA TTT ATC AGA AAT TAT ACT  
Asp Gln Leu Pro Val Asp Val Gln Asn Gly Phe Ile Arg Asn Tyr Thr>  
2600 2610 2620 2630 2640  
\* \* \* \* \*  
ATA TTT TAT AGA ACC ATC ATT GGA AAT GAA ACT GCT GTG AAT GTG GAT  
Ile Phe Tyr Arg Thr Ile Ile Gly Asn Glu Thr Ala Val Asn Val Asp>  
2650 2660 2670 2680  
\* \* \* \* \*  
TCT TCC CAC ACA GAA TAT ACA TTG TCC TCT TTG ACT AGT GAC ACA TTG  
Ser Ser His Thr Glu Tyr Thr Leu Ser Ser Leu Thr Ser Asp Thr Leu>  
2690 2700 2710 2720 2730  
\* \* \* \* \*  
TAC ATG GTA CGA ATG GCA GCA TAC ACA GAT GAA GGT GGG AAG GAT GGT  
Tyr Met Val Arg Met Ala Ala Tyr Thr Asp Glu Gly Gly Lys Asp Gly>  
2740 2750 2760 2770 2780  
\* \* \* \* \*  
CCA GAA TTC ACT TTT ACT ACC CCA AAG TTT GCT CAA GGA GAA ATT GAA  
Pro Glu Phe Thr Phe Thr Thr Pro Lys Phe Ala Gln Gly Glu Ile Glu>  
2790 2800 2810 2820 2830  
\* \* \* \* \*  
TCC GGG GGC GAC AAA ACT CAC ACA TGC CCA CCG TGC CCA GCA CCT GAA  
Ser Gly Gly Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu>  
2840 2850 2860 2870 2880  
\* \* \* \* \*  
CTC CTG GGG GGA CCG TCA GTC TTC CTC TTC CCC CCA AAA CCC AAG GAC  
Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp>  
2890 2900 2910 2920  
\* \* \* \* \*  
ACC CTC ATG ATC TCC CGG ACC CCT GAG GTC ACA TGC GTG GTG GTG GAC  
Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp>  
2930 2940 2950 2960 2970  
\* \* \* \* \*  
GTG AGC CAC GAA GAC CCT GAG GTC AAG TTC AAC TGG TAC GTG GAC GGC

## Fig.25F.

39/63

Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly>

2980                      2990                      3000                      3010                      3020  
 \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
 GTG GAG GTG CAT AAT GCC AAG ACA AAG CCG CGG GAG GAG CAG TAC AAC  
 Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn>

3030                      3040                      3050                      3060                      3070  
 \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
 AGC ACG TAC CGT GTG GTC AGC GTC CTC ACC GTC CTG CAC CAG GAC TGG  
 Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp>

3080                      3090                      3100                      3110                      3120  
 \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
 CTG AAT GGC AAG GAG TAC AAG TGC AAG GTC TCC AAC AAA GCC CTC CCA  
 Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro>

3130                      3140                      3150                      3160  
 \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
 GCC CCC ATC GAG AAA ACC ATC TCC AAA GCC AAA GGG CAG CCC CGA GAA  
 Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu>

3170                      3180                      3190                      3200                      3210  
 \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
 CCA CAG GTG TAC ACC CTG CCC CCA TCC CGG GAT GAG CTG ACC AAG AAC  
 Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn>

3220                      3230                      3240                      3250                      3260  
 \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
 CAG GTC AGC CTG ACC TGC CTG GTC AAA GGC TTC TAT CCC AGC GAC ATC  
 Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile>

3270                      3280                      3290                      3300                      3310  
 \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
 GCC GTG GAG TGG GAG AGC AAT GGG CAG CCG GAG AAC AAC TAC AAG ACC  
 Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr>

3320                      3330                      3340                      3350                      3360  
 \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
 ACG CCT CCC GTG CTG GAC TCC GAC GGC TCC TTC TTC CTC TAC AGC AAG  
 Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys>

3370                      3380                      3390                      3400  
 \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
 CTC ACC GTG GAC AAG AGC AGG TGG CAG CAG GGG AAC GTC TTC TCA TGC  
 Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys>

3410                      3420                      3430                      3440                      3450  
 \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
 TCC GTG ATG CAT GAG GCT CTG CAC AAC CAC TAC ACG CAG AAG AGC CTC  
 Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu>

3460                      3470  
 \*                      \*                      \*                      \*  
 TCC CTG TCT CCG GGT AAA TGA  
 Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys \*\*\*>

Fig.26A.

40/63

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      10      20      30      40
      *      *      *      *
ATG GTG CTT CTG TGG TGT GTA GTG AGT CTC TAC TTT TAT GGA ATC CTG
Met Val Leu Leu Trp Cys Val Val Ser Leu Tyr Phe Tyr Gly Ile Leu>

50      60      70      80      90
      *      *      *      *      *
CAA AGT GAT GCC TCA GAA CGC TGC GAT GAC TGG GGA CTA GAC ACC ATG
Gln Ser Asp Ala Ser Glu Arg Cys Asp Asp Trp Gly Leu Asp Thr Met>

100      110      120      130      140
      *      *      *      *      *
AGG CAA ATC CAA GTG TTT GAA GAT GAG CCA GCT CGC ATC AAG TGC CCA
Arg Gln Ile Gln Val Phe Glu Asp Glu Pro Ala Arg Ile Lys Cys Pro>

150      160      170      180      190
      *      *      *      *      *
CTC TTT GAA CAC TTC TTG AAA TTC AAC TAC AGC ACA GCC CAT TCA GCT
Leu Phe Glu His Phe Leu Lys Phe Asn Tyr Ser Thr Ala His Ser Ala>

200      210      220      230      240
      *      *      *      *      *
GGC CTT ACT CTG ATC TGG TAT TGG ACT AGG CAG GAC CGG GAC CTT GAG
Gly Leu Thr Leu Ile Trp Tyr Trp Thr Arg Gln Asp Arg Asp Leu Glu>

250      260      270      280
      *      *      *      *      *
GAG CCA ATT AAC TTC CGC CTC CCC GAG AAC CGC ATT AGT AAG GAG AAA
Glu Pro Ile Asn Phe Arg Leu Pro Glu Asn Arg Ile Ser Lys Glu Lys>

290      300      310      320      330
      *      *      *      *      *
GAT GTG CTG TGG TTC CGG CCC ACT CTC CTC AAT GAC ACT GGC AAC TAT
Asp Val Leu Trp Phe Arg Pro Thr Leu Leu Asn Asp Thr Gly Asn Tyr>

340      350      360      370      380
      *      *      *      *      *
ACC TGC ATG TTA AGG AAC ACT ACA TAT TGC AGC AAA GTT GCA TTT CCC
Thr Cys Met Leu Arg Asn Thr Thr Tyr Cys Ser Lys Val Ala Phe Pro>

390      400      410      420      430
      *      *      *      *      *
TTG GAA GTT GTT CAA AAA GAC AGC TGT TTC AAT TCC CCC ATG AAA CTC
Leu Glu Val Val Gln Lys Asp Ser Cys Phe Asn Ser Pro Met Lys Leu>

440      450      460      470      480
      *      *      *      *      *
CCA GTG CAT AAA CTG TAT ATA GAA TAT GGC ATT CAG AGG ATC ACT TGT
Pro Val His Lys Leu Tyr Ile Glu Tyr Gly Ile Gln Arg Ile Thr Cys>

490      500      510      520
      *      *      *      *      *
CCA AAT GTA GAT GGA TAT TTT CCT TCC AGT GTC AAA CCG ACT ATC ACT
Pro Asn Val Asp Gly Tyr Phe Pro Ser Ser Val Lys Pro Thr Ile Thr>

530      540      550      560      570
      *      *      *      *      *
TGG TAT ATG GGC TGT TAT AAA ATA CAG AAT TTT AAT AAT GTA ATA CCC
Trp Tyr Met Gly Cys Tyr Lys Ile Gln Asn Phe Asn Asn Val Ile Pro>

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WO 00/18932

Fig.26B.

41/63

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580      590      600      610      620
*      *      *      *      *
GAA GGT ATG AAC TTG AGT TTC CTC ATT GCC TTA ATT TCA AAT AAT GGA
Glu Gly Met Asn Leu Ser Phe Leu Ile Ala Leu Ile Ser Asn Asn Gly>

630      640      650      660      670
*      *      *      *      *
AAT TAC ACA TGT GTT GTT ACA TAT CCA GAA AAT GGA CGT ACG TTT CAT
Asn Tyr Thr Cys Val Val Thr Tyr Pro Glu Asn Gly Arg Thr Phe His>

680      690      700      710      720
*      *      *      *      *
CTC ACC AGG ACT CTG ACT GTA AAG GTA GTA GGC TCT CCA AAA AAT GCA
Leu Thr Arg Thr Leu Thr Val Lys Val Val Gly Ser Pro Lys Asn Ala>

730      740      750      760
*      *      *      *
GTG CCC CCT GTG ATC CAT TCA CCT AAT GAT CAT GTG GTC TAT GAG AAA
Val Pro Pro Val Ile His Ser Pro Asn Asp His Val Val Tyr Glu Lys>

770      780      790      800      810
*      *      *      *      *
GAA CCA GGA GAG GAG CTA CTC ATT CCC TGT ACG GTC TAT TTT AGT TTT
Glu Pro Gly Glu Glu Leu Leu Ile Pro Cys Thr Val Tyr Phe Ser Phe>

820      830      840      850      860
*      *      *      *      *
CTG ATG GAT TCT CGC AAT GAG GTT TGG TGG ACC ATT GAT GGA AAA AAA
Leu Met Asp Ser Arg Asn Glu Val Trp Trp Thr Ile Asp Gly Lys Lys>

870      880      890      900      910
*      *      *      *      *
CCT GAT GAC ATC ACT ATT GAT GTC ACC ATT AAC GAA AGT ATA AGT CAT
Pro Asp Asp Ile Thr Ile Asp Val Thr Ile Asn Glu Ser Ile Ser His>

920      930      940      950      960
*      *      *      *      *
AGT AGA ACA GAA GAT GAA ACA AGA ACT CAG ATT TTG AGC ATC AAG AAA
Ser Arg Thr Glu Asp Glu Thr Arg Thr Gln Ile Leu Ser Ile Lys Lys>

970      980      990      1000
*      *      *      *
GTT ACC TCT GAG GAT CTC AAG CGC AGC TAT GTC TGT CAT GCT AGA AGT
Val Thr Ser Glu Asp Leu Lys Arg Ser Tyr Val Cys His Ala Arg Ser>

1010      1020      1030      1040      1050
*      *      *      *      *
GCC AAA GGC GAA GTT GCC AAA GCA GCC AAG GTG AAG CAG AAA GTG CCA
Ala Lys Gly Glu Val Ala Lys Ala Ala Lys Val Lys Gln Lys Val Pro>

1060      1070      1080      1090      1100
*      *      *      *      *
GCT CCA AGA TAC ACA GTG TCC GGT GGC GCG CCT ATG CTG AGC GAG GCT
Ala Pro Arg Tyr Thr Val Ser Gly Gly Ala Pro Met Leu Ser Glu Ala>

1110      1120      1130      1140      1150
*      *      *      *      *
GAT AAA TGC AAG GAA CGT GAA GAA AAA ATA ATT TTA GTG TCA TCT GCA
Asp Lys Cys Lys Glu Arg Glu Glu Lys Ile Ile Leu Val Ser Ser Ala>

1160      1170      1180      1190      1200
*      *      *      *      *

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## Fig.26C.

42/63

AAT GAA ATT GAT GTT CGT CCC TGT CCT CTT AAC CCA AAT GAA CAC AAA  
 Asn Glu Ile Asp Val Arg Pro Cys Pro Leu Asn Pro Asn Glu His Lys>

1210 1220 1230 1240  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 GGC ACT ATA ACT TGG TAT AAG GAT GAC AGC AAG ACA CCT GTA TCT ACA  
 Gly Thr Ile Thr Trp Tyr Lys Asp Asp Ser Lys Thr Pro Val Ser Thr>

1250 1260 1270 1280 1290  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 GAA CAA GCC TCC AGG ATT CAT CAA CAC AAA GAG AAA CTT TGG TTT GTT  
 Glu Gln Ala Ser Arg Ile His Gln His Lys Glu Lys Leu Trp Phe Val>

1300 1310 1320 1330 1340  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 CCT GCT AAG GTG GAG GAT TCA GGA CAT TAC TAT TGC GTG GTA AGA AAT  
 Pro Ala Lys Val Glu Asp Ser Gly His Tyr Tyr Cys Val Val Arg Asn>

1350 1360 1370 1380 1390  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 TCA TCT TAC TGC CTC AGA ATT AAA ATA AGT GCA AAA TTT GTG GAG AAT  
 Ser Ser Tyr Cys Leu Arg Ile Lys Ile Ser Ala Lys Phe Val Glu Asn>

1400 1410 1420 1430 1440  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 GAG CCT AAC TTA TGT TAT AAT GCA CAA GCC ATA TTT AAG CAG AAA CTA  
 Glu Pro Asn Leu Cys Tyr Asn Ala Gln Ala Ile Phe Lys Gln Lys Leu>

1450 1460 1470 1480  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 CCC GTT GCA GGA GAC GGA GGA CTT GTG TGC CCT TAT ATG GAG TTT TTT  
 Pro Val Ala Gly Asp Gly Gly Leu Val Cys Pro Tyr Met Glu Phe Phe>

1490 1500 1510 1520 1530  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 AAA AAT GAA AAT AAT GAG TTA CCT AAA TTA CAG TGG TAT AAG GAT TGC  
 Lys Asn Glu Asn Asn Glu Leu Pro Lys Leu Gln Trp Tyr Lys Asp Cys>

1540 1550 1560 1570 1580  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 AAA CCT CTA CTT CTT GAC AAT ATA CAC TTT AGT GGA GTC AAA GAT AGG  
 Lys Pro Leu Leu Leu Asp Asn Ile His Phe Ser Gly Val Lys Asp Arg>

1590 1600 1610 1620 1630  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 CTC ATC GTG ATG AAT GTG GCT GAA AAG CAT AGA GGG AAC TAT ACT TGT  
 Leu Ile Val Met Asn Val Ala Glu Lys His Arg Gly Asn Tyr Thr Cys>

1640 1650 1660 1670 1680  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 CAT GCA TCC TAC ACA TAC TTG GGC AAG CAA TAT CCT ATT ACC CGG GTA  
 His Ala Ser Tyr Thr Tyr Leu Gly Lys Gln Tyr Pro Ile Thr Arg Val>

1690 1700 1710 1720  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 ATA GAA TTT ATT ACT CTA GAG GAA AAC AAA CCC ACA AGG CCT GTG ATT  
 Ile Glu Phe Ile Thr Leu Glu Glu Asn Lys Pro Thr Arg Pro Val Ile>

1730 1740 1750 1760 1770  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 GTG AGC CCA GCT AAT GAG ACA ATG GAA GTA GAC TTG GGA TCC CAG ATA  
 Val Ser Pro Ala Asn Glu Thr Met Glu Val Asp Leu Gly Ser Gln Ile>

## Fig.26D.

43/63

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1780      1790      1800      1810      1820
*         *         *         *         *
CAA TTG ATC TGT AAT GTC ACC GGC CAG TTG AGT GAC ATT GCT TAC TGG
Gln Leu Ile Cys Asn Val Thr Gly Gln Leu Ser Asp Ile Ala Tyr Trp>

1830      1840      1850      1860      1870
*         *         *         *         *
AAG TGG AAT GGG TCA GTA ATT GAT GAA GAT GAC CCA GTG CTA GGG GAA
Lys Trp Asn Gly Ser Val Ile Asp Glu Asp Asp Pro Val Leu Gly Glu>

1880      1890      1900      1910      1920
*         *         *         *         *
GAC TAT TAC AGT GTG GAA AAT CCT GCA AAC AAA AGA AGG AGT ACC CTC
Asp Tyr Tyr Ser Val Glu Asn Pro Ala Asn Lys Arg Arg Ser Thr Leu>

1930      1940      1950      1960
*         *         *         *
ATC ACA GTG CTT AAT ATA TCG GAA ATT GAG AGT AGA TTT TAT AAA CAT
Ile Thr Val Leu Asn Ile Ser Glu Ile Glu Ser Arg Phe Tyr Lys His>

1970      1980      1990      2000      2010
*         *         *         *         *
CCA TTT ACC TGT TTT GCC AAG AAT ACA CAT GGT ATA GAT GCA GCA TAT
Pro Phe Thr Cys Phe Ala Lys Asn Thr His Gly Ile Asp Ala Ala Tyr>

2020      2030      2040      2050      2060
*         *         *         *         *
ATC CAG TTA ATA TAT CCA GTC ACT AAT TCC GGA GAC AAA ACT CAC ACA
Ile Gln Leu Ile Tyr Pro Val Thr Asn Ser Gly Asp Lys Thr His Thr>

2070      2080      2090      2100      2110
*         *         *         *         *
TGC CCA CCG TGC CCA GCA CCT GAA CTC CTG GGG GGA CCG TCA GTC TTC
Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe>

2120      2130      2140      2150      2160
*         *         *         *         *
CTC TTC CCC CCA AAA CCC AAG GAC ACC CTC ATG ATC TCC CGG ACC CCT
Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro>

2170      2180      2190      2200
*         *         *         *
GAG GTC ACA TGC GTG GTG GTG GAC GTG AGC CAC GAA GAC CCT GAG GTC
Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val>

2210      2220      2230      2240      2250
*         *         *         *         *
AAG TTC AAC TGG TAC GTG GAC GGC GTG GAG GTG CAT AAT GCC AAG ACA
Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr>

2260      2270      2280      2290      2300
*         *         *         *         *
AAG CCG CGG GAG GAG CAG TAC AAC AGC ACG TAC CGT GTG GTC AGC GTC
Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val>

2310      2320      2330      2340      2350
*         *         *         *         *
CTC ACC GTC CTG CAC CAG GAC TGG CTG AAT GGC AAG GAG TAC AAG TGC
Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys>

2360      2370      2380      2390      2400

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44/63

Fig.26E.

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      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
AAG GTC TCC AAC AAA GCC CTC CCA GCC CCC ATC GAG AAA ACC ATC TCC
Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser>

      2410      2420      2430      2440
      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
AAA GCC AAA GGG CAG CCC CGA GAA CCA CAG GTG TAC ACC CTG CCC CCA
Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro>

2450      2460      2470      2480      2490
      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
TCC CGG GAG GAG ATG ACC AAG AAC CAG GTC AGC CTG ACC TGC CTG GTC
Ser Arg Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val>

      2500      2510      2520      2530      2540
      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
AAA GGC TTC TAT CCC AGC GAC ATC GCC GTG GAG TGG GAG AGC AAT GGG
Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly>

      2550      2560      2570      2580      2590
      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
CAG CCG GAG AAC AAC TAC AAG ACC ACG CCT CCC GTG CTG GAC TCC GAC
Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp>

      2600      2610      2620      2630      2640
      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
GGC TCC TTC TTC CTC TAT AGC AAG CTC ACC GTG GAC AAG AGC AGG TGG
Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp>

      2650      2660      2670      2680
      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
CAG CAG GGG AAC GTC TTC TCA TGC TCC GTG ATG CAT GAG GCT CTG CAC
Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His>

2690      2700      2710      2720      2730
      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
AAC CAC TAC ACG CAG AAG AGC CTC TCC CTG TCT CCG GGT AAA TGA
Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys ***>

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45/63

Fig.27.

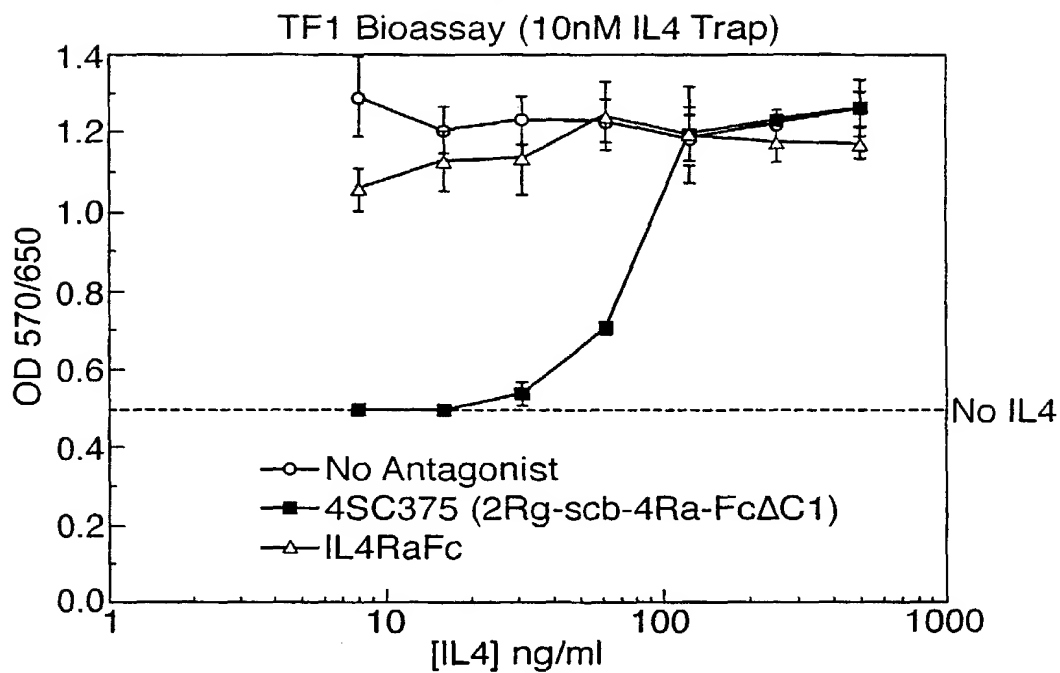
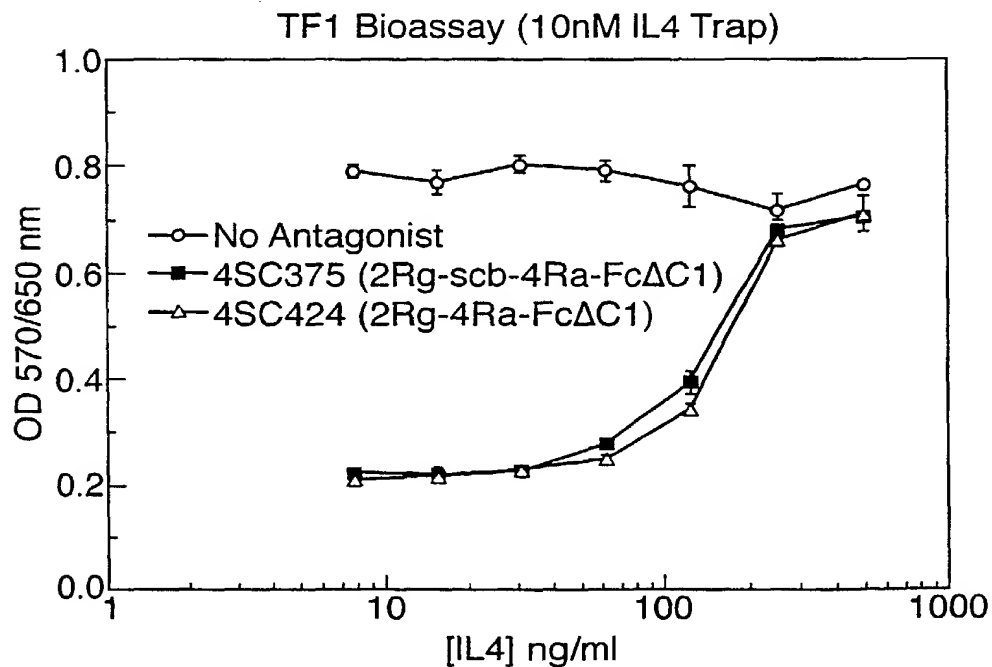


Fig.28.







48/63

Fig.31B.

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      390      400      410      420      430
      *      *      *      *      *
CTG ACA GTT CAC ACC AAT GTC TCC GAC ACT CTG CTG CTG ACC TGG AGC
GAC TGT CAA GTG TGG TTA CAG AGG CTG TGA GAC GAC GAC TGG ACC TCG
Leu Thr Val His Thr Asn Val Ser Asp Thr Leu Leu Leu Thr Trp Ser>

      440      450      460      470      480
      *      *      *      *      *
AAC CCG TAT CCC CCT GAC AAT TAC CTG TAT AAT CAT CTC ACC TAT GCA
TTG GGC ATA GGG GGA CTG TTA ATG GAC ATA TTA GTA GAG TGG ATA CGT
Asn Pro Tyr Pro Pro Asp Asn Tyr Leu Tyr Asn His Leu Thr Tyr Ala>

      490      500      510      520
      *      *      *      *      *
GTC AAC ATT TGG AGT GAA AAC GAC CCG GCA GAT TTC AGA ATC TAT AAC
CAG TTG TAA ACC TCA CTT TTG CTG GGC CGT CTA AAG TCT TAG ATA TTG
Val Asn Ile Trp Ser Glu Asn Asp Pro Ala Asp Phe Arg Ile Tyr Asn>

530      540      550      560      570
      *      *      *      *      *
GTG ACC TAC CTA GAA CCC TCC CTC CGC ATC GCA GCC AGC ACC CTG AAG
CAC TGG ATG GAT CTT GGG AGG GAG GCG TAG CGT CGG TCG TGG GAC TTC
Val Thr Tyr Leu Glu Pro Ser Leu Arg Ile Ala Ala Ser Thr Leu Lys>

      580      590      600      610      620
      *      *      *      *      *
TCT GGG ATT TCC TAC AGG GCA CGG GTG AGG GCC TGG GCT CAG AGC TAT
AGA CCC TAA AGG ATG TCC CGT GCC CAC TCC CGG ACC CGA GTC TCG ATA
Ser Gly Ile Ser Tyr Arg Ala Arg Val Arg Ala Trp Ala Gln Ser Tyr>

      630      640      650      660      670
      *      *      *      *      *
AAC ACC ACC TGG AGT GAG TGG AGC CCC AGC ACC AAG TGG CAC AAC TCC
TTG TGG TGG ACC TCA CTC ACC TCG GGG TCG TGG TTC ACC GTG TTG AGG
Asn Thr Thr Trp Ser Glu Trp Ser Pro Ser Thr Lys Trp His Asn Ser>

      680      690      700      710      720
      *      *      *      *      *
TAC AGG GAG CCC TTC GAG CAG TCC GGT GGG GGC GGG GGC GCC GCG CCT
ATG TCC CTC GGG AAG CTC GTC AGG CCA CCC CCG CCC CCG CGG CGC GGA
Tyr Arg Glu Pro Phe Glu Gln Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Ala Ala Pro>

      730      740      750      760
      *      *      *      *      *
ACG GAA ACT CAG CCA CCT GTG ACA AAT TTG AGT GTC TCT GTT GAA AAC
TGC CTT TGA GTC GGT GGA CAC TGT TTA AAC TCA CAG AGA CAA CTT TTG
Thr Glu Thr Gln Pro Pro Val Thr Asn Leu Ser Val Ser Val Glu Asn>

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49/63

## Fig.31C.

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770          780          790          800          810
*           *           *           *           *
CTC TGC ACA GTA ATA TGG ACA TGG AAT CCA CCC GAG GGA GCC AGC TCA
GAG ACG TGT CAT TAT ACC TGT ACC TTA GGT GGG CTC CCT CGG TCG AGT
Leu Cys Thr Val Ile Trp Thr Trp Asn Pro Pro Glu Gly Ala Ser Ser>

      820          830          840          850          860
      *           *           *           *           *
AAT TGT AGT CTA TGG TAT TTT AGT CAT TTT GGC GAC AAA CAA GAT AAG
TTA ACA TCA GAT ACC ATA AAA TCA GTA AAA CCG CTG TTT GTT CTA TTC
Asn Cys Ser Leu Trp Tyr Phe Ser His Phe Gly Asp Lys Gln Asp Lys>

      870          880          890          900          910
*           *           *           *           *
AAA ATA GCT CCG GAA ACT CGT CGT TCA ATA GAA GTA CCC CTG AAT GAG
TTT TAT CGA GGC CTT TGA GCA GCA AGT TAT CTT CAT GGG GAC TTA CTC
Lys Ile Ala Pro Glu Thr Arg Arg Ser Ile Glu Val Pro Leu Asn Glu>

      920          930          940          950          960
*           *           *           *           *
AGG ATT TGT CTG CAA GTG GGG TCC CAG TGT AGC ACC AAT GAG AGT GAG
TCC TAA ACA GAC GTT CAC CCC AGG GTC ACA TCG TGG TTA CTC TCA CTC
Arg Ile Cys Leu Gln Val Gly Ser Gln Cys Ser Thr Asn Glu Ser Glu>

      970          980          990          1000
*           *           *           *           *
AAG CCT AGC ATT TTG GTT GAA AAA TGC ATC TCA CCC CCA GAA GGT GAT
TTC GGA TCG TAA AAC CAA CTT TTT ACG TAG AGT GGG GGT CTT CCA CTA
Lys Pro Ser Ile Leu Val Glu Lys Cys Ile Ser Pro Pro Glu Gly Asp>

1010          1020          1030          1040          1050
*           *           *           *           *
CCT GAG TCT GCT GTG ACT GAG CTT CAA TGC ATT TGG CAC AAC CTG AGC
GGA CTC AGA CGA CAC TGA CTC GAA GTT ACG TAA ACC GTG TTG GAC TCG
Pro Glu Ser Ala Val Thr Glu Leu Gln Cys Ile Trp His Asn Leu Ser>

      1060          1070          1080          1090          1100
*           *           *           *           *
TAC ATG AAG TGT TCT TGG CTC CCT GGA AGG AAT ACC AGT CCC GAC ACT
ATG TAC TTC ACA AGA ACC GAG GGA CCT TCC TTA TGG TCA GGG CTG TGA
Tyr Met Lys Cys Ser Trp Leu Pro Gly Arg Asn Thr Ser Pro Asp Thr>

      1110          1120          1130          1140          1150
*           *           *           *           *
AAC TAT ACT CTC TAC TAT TGG CAC AGA AGC CTG GAA AAA ATT CAT CAA
TTG ATA TGA GAG ATG ATA ACC GTG TCT TCG GAC CTT TTT TAA GTA GTT
Asn Tyr Thr Leu Tyr Tyr Trp His Arg Ser Leu Glu Lys Ile His Gln>

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50/63

## Fig.31D.

1160	1170	1180	1190	1200
*   *   *   *	*   *	*   *	*   *	*   *
TGT GAA AAC ATC	TTT AGA GAA GGC	CAA TAC TTT	GGT TGT TCC	TTT GAT
ACA CTT TTG TAG	AAA TCT CTT	CCG GTT ATG	AAA CCA ACA	AGG AAA CTA
Cys Glu Asn Ile	Phe Arg Glu Gly	Gln Tyr Phe	Gly Cys Ser	Phe Asp>
1210	1220	1230	1240	
*   *   *	*   *	*   *	*   *	
CTG ACC AAA GTG	AAG GAT TCC	AGT TTT GAA	CAA CAC AGT	GTC CAA ATA
GAC TGG TTT CAC	TTC CTA AGG	TCA AAA CTT	GTT GTG TCA	CAG GTT TAT
Leu Thr Lys Val	Lys Asp Ser	Ser Phe Glu	Gln His Ser	Val Gln Ile>
1250	1260	1270	1280	1290
*   *   *	*   *	*   *	*   *	*   *
ATG GTC AAG GAT	AAT GCA GGA	AAA ATT AAA	CCA TCC TTC	AAT ATA GTG
TAC CAG TTC CTA	TTA CGT CCT	TTT TAA TTT	GGT AGG AAG	TTA TAT CAC
Met Val Lys Asp	Asn Ala Gly	Lys Ile Lys	Pro Ser Phe	Asn Ile Val>
1300	1310	1320	1330	1340
*   *	*   *	*   *	*   *	*   *
CCT TTA ACT TCC	CGT GTG AAA	CCT GAT CCT	CCA CAT ATT	AAA AAC CTC
GGA AAT TGA AGG	GCA CAC TTT	GGA CTA GGA	GGT GTA TAA	TTT TTG GAG
Pro Leu Thr Ser	Arg Val Lys	Pro Asp Pro	Pro His Ile	Lys Asn Leu>
1350	1360	1370	1380	1390
*   *	*   *	*   *	*   *	*   *
TCC TTC CAC AAT	GAT GAC CTA	TAT GTG CAA	TGG GAG AAT	CCA CAG AAT
AGG AAG GTG TTA	CTA CTG GAT	ATA CAC GTT	ACC CTC TTA	GGT GTC TTA
Ser Phe His Asn	Asp Asp Leu	Tyr Val Gln	Trp Glu Asn	Pro Gln Asn>
1400	1410	1420	1430	1440
*   *	*   *	*   *	*   *	*   *
TTT ATT AGC AGA	TGC CTA TTT	TAT GAA GTA	GAA GTC AAT	AAC AGC CAA
AAA TAA TCG TCT	ACG GAT AAA	ATA CTT CAT	CTT CAG TTA	TTG TCG GTT
Phe Ile Ser Arg	Cys Leu Phe	Tyr Glu Val	Glu Val Asn	Asn Ser Gln>
1450	1460	1470	1480	
*   *	*   *	*   *	*   *	
ACT GAG ACA CAT	AAT GTT TTC	TAC GTC CAA	GAG GCT AAA	TGT GAG AAT
TGA CTC TGT GTA	TTA CAA AAG	ATG CAG GTT	CTC CGA TTT	ACA CTC TTA
Thr Glu Thr His	Asn Val Phe	Tyr Val Gln	Glu Ala Lys	Cys Glu Asn>
1490	1500	1510	1520	1530
*   *	*   *	*   *	*   *	*   *
CCA GAA TTT GAG	AGA AAT GTG	GAG AAT ACA	TCT TGT TTC	ATG GTC CCT
GGT CTT AAA CTC	TCT TTA CAC	CTC TTA TGT	AGA ACA AAG	TAC CAG GGA
Pro Glu Phe Glu	Arg Asn Val	Glu Asn Thr	Ser Cys Phe	Met Val Pro>

51/63

## Fig.31E.

1540	1550	1560	1570	1580
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
GGT GTT CTT CCT GAT ACT TTG AAC ACA GTC AGA ATA AGA GTC AAA ACA				
CCA CAA GAA GGA CTA TGA AAC TTG TGT CAG TCT TAT TCT CAG TTT TGT				
Gly Val Leu Pro Asp Thr Leu Asn Thr Val Arg Ile Arg Val Lys Thr>				
1590	1600	1610	1620	1630
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
AAT AAG TTA TGC TAT GAG GAT GAC AAA CTC TGG AGT AAT TGG AGC CAA				
TTA TTC AAT ACG ATA CTC CTA CTG TTT GAG ACC TCA TTA ACC TCG GTT				
Asn Lys Leu Cys Tyr Glu Asp Asp Lys Leu Trp Ser Asn Trp Ser Gln>				
1640	1650	1660	1670	1680
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
GAA ATG AGT ATA GGT AAG AAG CGC AAT TCC ACA ACC GGA GAC AAA ACT				
CTT TAC TCA TAT CCA TTC TTC GCG TTA AGG TGT TGG CCT CTG TTT TGA				
Glu Met Ser Ile Gly Lys Lys Arg Asn Ser Thr Thr Gly Asp Lys Thr>				
1690	1700	1710	1720	
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	
CAC ACA TGC CCA CCG TGC CCA GCA CCT GAA CTC CTG GGG GGA CCG TCA				
GTG TGT ACG GGT GGC ACG GGT CGT GGA CTT GAG GAC CCC CCT GGC AGT				
His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser>				
1730	1740	1750	1760	1770
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
GTC TTC CTC TTC CCC CCA AAA CCC AAG GAC ACC CTC ATG ATC TCC CGG				
CAG AAG GAG AAG GGG GGT TTT GGG TTC CTG TGG GAG TAC TAG AGG GCC				
Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg>				
1780	1790	1800	1810	1820
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
ACC CCT GAG GTC ACA TGC GTG GTG GTG GAC GTG AGC CAC GAA GAC CCT				
TGG GGA CTC CAG TGT ACG CAC CAC CAC CTG CAC TCG GTG CTT CTG GGA				
Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro>				
1830	1840	1850	1860	1870
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
GAG GTC AAG TTC AAC TGG TAC GTG GAC GGC GTG GAG GTG CAT AAT GCC				
CTC CAG TTC AAG TTG ACC ATG CAC CTG CCG CAC CTC CAC GTA TTA CGG				
Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala>				
1880	1890	1900	1910	1920
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
AAG ACA AAG CCG CGG GAG GAG CAG TAC AAC AGC ACG TAC CGT GTG GTC				
TTC TGT TTC GGC GCC CTC CTC GTC ATG TTG TCG TGC ATG GCA CAC CAG				
Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val>				



52/63

Fig.31F.

1930					1940					1950					1960									
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						
AGC	GTC	CTC	ACC	GTC	CTG	CAC	CAG	GAC	TGG	CTG	AAT	GGC	AAG	GAG	TAC									
TCG	CAG	GAG	TGG	CAG	GAC	GTG	GTC	CTG	ACC	GAC	TTA	CCG	TTC	CTC	ATG									
Ser	Val	Leu	Thr	Val	Leu	His	Gln	Asp	Trp	Leu	Asn	Gly	Lys	Glu	Tyr>									
1970					1980					1990					2000					2010				
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						
AAG	TGC	AAG	GTC	TCC	AAC	AAA	GCC	CTC	CCA	GCC	CCC	ATC	GAG	AAA	ACC									
TTC	ACG	TTC	CAG	AGG	TTG	TTT	CGG	GAG	GGT	CGG	GGG	TAG	CTC	TTT	TGG									
Lys	Cys	Lys	Val	Ser	Asn	Lys	Ala	Leu	Pro	Ala	Pro	Ile	Glu	Lys	Thr>									
2020					2030					2040					2050					2060				
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						
ATC	TCC	AAA	GCC	AAA	GGG	CAG	CCC	CGA	GAA	CCA	CAG	GTG	TAC	ACC	CTG									
TAG	AGG	TTT	CGG	TTT	CCC	GTC	GGG	GCT	CTT	GGT	GTC	CAC	ATG	TGG	GAC									
Ile	Ser	Lys	Ala	Lys	Gly	Gln	Pro	Arg	Glu	Pro	Gln	Val	Tyr	Thr	Leu>									
2070					2080					2090					2100					2110				
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						
CCC	CCA	TCC	CGG	GAG	GAG	ATG	ACC	AAG	AAC	CAG	GTC	AGC	CTG	ACC	TGC									
GGG	GGT	AGG	GCC	CTC	CTC	TAC	TGG	TTC	TTG	GTC	CAG	TCG	GAC	TGG	ACG									
Pro	Pro	Ser	Arg	Glu	Glu	Met	Thr	Lys	Asn	Gln	Val	Ser	Leu	Thr	Cys>									
2120					2130					2140					2150					2160				
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						
CTG	GTC	AAA	GGC	TTC	TAT	CCC	AGC	GAC	ATC	GCC	GTG	GAG	TGG	GAG	AGC									
GAC	CAG	TTT	CCG	AAG	ATA	GGG	TCG	CTG	TAG	CGG	CAC	CTC	ACC	CTC	TCG									
Leu	Val	Lys	Gly	Phe	Tyr	Pro	Ser	Asp	Ile	Ala	Val	Glu	Trp	Glu	Ser>									
2170					2180					2190					2200									
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						
AAT	GGG	CAG	CCG	GAG	AAC	AAC	TAC	AAG	ACC	ACG	CCT	CCC	GTG	CTG	GAC									
TTA	CCC	GTC	GGC	CTC	TTG	TTG	ATG	TTC	TGG	TGC	GGA	GGG	CAC	GAC	CTG									
Asn	Gly	Gln	Pro	Glu	Asn	Asn	Tyr	Lys	Thr	Thr	Pro	Pro	Val	Leu	Asp>									
2210					2220					2230					2240					2250				
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						
TCC	GAC	GGC	TCC	TTC	TTC	CTC	TAT	AGC	AAG	CTC	ACC	GTG	GAC	AAG	AGC									
AGG	CTG	CCG	AGG	AAG	AAG	GAG	ATA	TCG	TTC	GAG	TGG	CAC	CTG	TTC	TCG									
Ser	Asp	Gly	Ser	Phe	Phe	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Lys	Leu	Thr	Val	Asp	Lys	Ser>									
2260					2270					2280					2290					2300				
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						
AGG	TGG	CAG	CAG	GGG	AAC	GTC	TTC	TCA	TGC	TCC	GTG	ATG	CAT	GAG	GCT									
TCC	ACC	GTC	GTC	CCC	TTG	CAG	AAG	AGT	ACG	AGG	CAC	TAC	GTA	CTC	CGA									
Arg	Trp	Gln	Gln	Gly	Asn	Val	Phe	Ser	Cys	Ser	Val	Met	His	Glu	Ala>									

53/63

## Fig.31G.

2310			2320			2330			2340			2350			
*	*		*	*		*	*		*	*		*	*		
CTG	CAC	AAC	CAC	TAC	ACG	CAG	AAG	AGC	CTC	TCC	CTG	TCT	CCG	GGT	AAA
GAC	GTG	TTG	GTG	ATG	TGC	GTC	TTC	TCG	GAG	AGG	GAC	AGA	GGC	CCA	TTT
Leu	His	Asn	His	Tyr	Thr	Gln	Lys	Ser	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ser	Pro	Gly	Lys>
*															
TGA															
ACT															
***>															

54/63

Fig.32A.

			10				20			30			40			
	*		*		*		*		*	*		*	*		*	
ATG	GTG	TGG	CCG	GCG	CGG	CTC	TGC	GGG	CTG	TGG	GCG	CTG	CTG	CTC	TGC	
TAC	CAC	ACC	GGC	CGC	GCC	GAG	ACG	CCC	GAC	ACC	CGC	GAC	GAC	GAG	ACG	
Met	Val	Trp	Pro	Ala	Arg	Leu	Cys	Gly	Leu	Trp	Ala	Leu	Leu	Leu	Cys>	
50			60				70			80			90			
*		*	*		*		*		*	*		*	*		*	
GCC	GGC	GGC	GGG	GCG	GGG	GGC	GGG	GGC	GCC	GCG	CCT	ACG	GAA	ACT	CAG	
CGG	CCG	CCG	CCC	CCG	CCC	CCG	CCC	CCG	CGG	CGC	GGA	TGC	CTT	TGA	GTC	
Ala	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ala	Pro	Thr	Glu	Thr	Gln>	
100			110				120			130			140			
*		*	*		*		*		*	*		*	*		*	
CCA	CCT	GTG	ACA	AAT	TTG	AGT	GTC	TCT	GTT	GAA	AAC	CTC	TGC	ACA	GTA	
GGT	GGA	CAC	TGT	TTA	AAC	TCA	CAG	AGA	CAA	CTT	TTG	GAG	ACG	TGT	CAT	
Pro	Pro	Val	Thr	Asn	Leu	Ser	Val	Ser	Val	Glu	Asn	Leu	Cys	Thr	Val>	
150			160				170			180			190			
*	*		*		*		*		*	*		*	*		*	
ATA	TGG	ACA	TGG	AAT	CCA	CCC	GAG	GGA	GCC	AGC	TCA	AAT	TGT	AGT	CTA	
TAT	ACC	TGT	ACC	TTA	GGT	GGG	CTC	CCT	CGG	TCG	AGT	TTA	ACA	TCA	GAT	
Ile	Trp	Thr	Trp	Asn	Pro	Pro	Glu	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ser	Asn	Cys	Ser	Leu>	
200			210				220			230			240			
*	*		*		*		*		*	*		*	*		*	
TGG	TAT	TTT	AGT	CAT	TTT	GGC	GAC	AAA	CAA	GAT	AAG	AAA	ATA	GCT	CCG	
ACC	ATA	AAA	TCA	GTA	AAA	CCG	CTG	TTT	GTT	CTA	TTC	TTT	TAT	CGA	GGC	
Trp	Tyr	Phe	Ser	His	Phe	Gly	Asp	Lys	Gln	Asp	Lys	Lys	Ile	Ala	Pro>	
250			260				270			280						
*	*		*		*		*		*	*		*	*		*	
GAA	ACT	CGT	CGT	TCA	ATA	GAA	GTA	CCC	CTG	AAT	GAG	AGG	ATT	TGT	CTG	
CTT	TGA	GCA	GCA	AGT	TAT	CTT	CAT	GGG	GAC	TTA	CTC	TCC	TAA	ACA	GAC	
Glu	Thr	Arg	Arg	Ser	Ile	Glu	Val	Pro	Leu	Asn	Glu	Arg	Ile	Cys	Leu>	
290			300				310			320			330			
*	*		*		*		*		*	*		*	*		*	
CAA	GTG	GGG	TCC	CAG	TGT	AGC	ACC	AAT	GAG	AGT	GAG	AAG	CCT	AGC	ATT	
GTT	CAC	CCC	AGG	GTC	ACA	TCG	TGG	TTA	CTC	TCA	CTC	TTC	GGA	TCG	TAA	
Gln	Val	Gly	Ser	Gln	Cys	Ser	Thr	Asn	Glu	Ser	Glu	Lys	Pro	Ser	Ile>	
340			350				360			370			380			
*	*		*		*		*		*	*		*	*		*	
TTG	GTT	GAA	AAA	TGC	ATC	TCA	CCC	CCA	GAA	GGT	GAT	CCT	GAG	TCT	GCT	
AAC	CAA	CTT	TTT	ACG	TAG	AGT	GGG	GGT	CTT	CCA	CTA	GGA	CTC	AGA	CGA	
Leu	Val	Glu	Lys	Cys	Ile	Ser	Pro	Pro	Glu	Gly	Asp	Pro	Glu	Ser	Ala>	

55/63

Fig.32B.

```

      390          400          410          420          430
      *           *           *           *           *
GTG ACT GAG CTT CAA TGC ATT TGG CAC AAC CTG AGC TAC ATG AAG TGT
CAC TGA CTC GAA GTT ACG TAA ACC GTG TTG GAC TCG ATG TAC TTC ACA
Val Thr Glu Leu Gln Cys Ile Trp His Asn Leu Ser Tyr Met Lys Cys>

      440          450          460          470          480
      *           *           *           *           *
TCT TGG CTC CCT GGA AGG AAT ACC AGT CCC GAC ACT AAC TAT ACT CTC
AGA ACC GAG GGA CCT TCC TTA TGG TCA GGG CTG TGA TTG ATA TGA GAG
Ser Trp Leu Pro Gly Arg Asn Thr Ser Pro Asp Thr Asn Tyr Thr Leu>

      490          500          510          520
      *           *           *           *           *
TAC TAT TGG CAC AGA AGC CTG GAA AAA ATT CAT CAA TGT GAA AAC ATC
ATG ATA ACC GTG TCT TCG GAC CTT TTT TAA GTA GTT ACA CTT TTG TAG
Tyr Tyr Trp His Arg Ser Leu Glu Lys Ile His Gln Cys Glu Asn Ile>

530          540          550          560          570
*           *           *           *           *
TTT AGA GAA GGC CAA TAC TTT GGT TGT TCC TTT GAT CTG ACC AAA GTG
AAA TCT CTT CCG GTT ATG AAA CCA ACA AGG AAA CTA GAC TGG TTT CAC
Phe Arg Glu Gly Gln Tyr Phe Gly Cys Ser Phe Asp Leu Thr Lys Val>

      580          590          600          610          620
      *           *           *           *           *
AAG GAT TCC AGT TTT GAA CAA CAC AGT GTC CAA ATA ATG GTC AAG GAT
TTC CTA AGG TCA AAA CTT GTT GTG TCA CAG GTT TAT TAC CAG TTC CTA
Lys Asp Ser Ser Phe Glu Gln His Ser Val Gln Ile Met Val Lys Asp>

      630          640          650          660          670
      *           *           *           *           *
AAT GCA GGA AAA ATT AAA CCA TCC TTC AAT ATA GTG CCT TTA ACT TCC
TTA CGT CCT TTT TAA TTT GGT AGG AAG TTA TAT CAC GGA AAT TGA AGG
Asn Ala Gly Lys Ile Lys Pro Ser Phe Asn Ile Val Pro Leu Thr Ser>

      680          690          700          710          720
      *           *           *           *           *
CGT GTG AAA CCT GAT CCT CCA CAT ATT AAA AAC CTC TCC TTC CAC AAT
GCA CAC TTT GGA CTA GGA GGT GTA TAA TTT TTG GAG AGG AAG GTG TTA
Arg Val Lys Pro Asp Pro Pro His Ile Lys Asn Leu Ser Phe His Asn>

      730          740          750          760
      *           *           *           *           *
GAT GAC CTA TAT GTG CAA TGG GAG AAT CCA CAG AAT TTT ATT AGC AGA
CTA CTG GAT ATA CAC GTT ACC CTC TTA GGT GTC TTA AAA TAA TCG TCT
Asp Asp Leu Tyr Val Gln Trp Glu Asn Pro Gln Asn Phe Ile Ser Arg>

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56/63

## Fig.32C.

```

770      780      790      800      810
*        *        *        *        *
TGC CTA TTT TAT GAA GTA GAA GTC AAT AAC AGC CAA ACT GAG ACA CAT
ACG GAT AAA ATA CTT CAT CTT CAG TTA TTG TCG GTT TGA CTC TGT GTA
Cys Leu Phe Tyr Glu Val Glu Val Asn Asn Ser Gln Thr Glu Thr His>

      820      830      840      850      860
*        *        *        *        *
AAT GTT TTC TAC GTC CAA GAG GCT AAA TGT GAG AAT CCA GAA TTT GAG
TTA CAA AAG ATG CAG GTT CTC CGA TTT ACA CTC TTA GGT CTT AAA CTC
Asn Val Phe Tyr Val Gln Glu Ala Lys Cys Glu Asn Pro Glu Phe Glu>

      870      880      890      900      910
*        *        *        *        *
AGA AAT GTG GAG AAT ACA TCT TGT TTC ATG GTC CCT GGT GTT CTT CCT
TCT TTA CAC CTC TTA TGT AGA ACA AAG TAC CAG GGA CCA CAA GAA GGA
Arg Asn Val Glu Asn Thr Ser Cys Phe Met Val Pro Gly Val Leu Pro>

      920      930      940      950      960
*        *        *        *        *
GAT ACT TTG AAC ACA GTC AGA ATA AGA GTC AAA ACA AAT AAG TTA TGC
CTA TGA AAC TTG TGT CAG TCT TAT TCT CAG TTT TGT TTA TTC AAT ACG
Asp Thr Leu Asn Thr Val Arg Ile Arg Val Lys Thr Asn Lys Leu Cys>

      970      980      990      1000
*        *        *        *        *
TAT GAG GAT GAC AAA CTC TGG AGT AAT TGG AGC CAA GAA ATG AGT ATA
ATA CTC CTA CTG TTT GAG ACC TCA TTA ACC TCG GTT CTT TAC TCA TAT
Tyr Glu Asp Asp Lys Leu Trp Ser Asn Trp Ser Gln Glu Met Ser Ile>

1010      1020      1030      1040      1050
*        *        *        *        *
GGT AAG AAG CGC AAT TCC ACA GGC GCG CCT AGT GGT GGA GGT GGC CGG
CCA TTC TTC GCG TTA AGG TGT CCG CGC GGA TCA CCA CCT CCA CCG GCC
Gly Lys Lys Arg Asn Ser Thr Gly Ala Pro Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Arg>

      1060      1070      1080      1090      1100
*        *        *        *        *
CCC GCA AGC TCT GGG AAC ATG AAG GTC TTG CAG GAG CCC ACC TGC GTC
GGG CGT TCG AGA CCC TTG TAC TTC CAG AAC GTC CTC GGG TGG ACG CAG
Pro Ala Ser Ser Gly Asn Met Lys Val Leu Gln Glu Pro Thr Cys Val>

      1110      1120      1130      1140      1150
*        *        *        *        *
TCC GAC TAC ATG AGC ATC TCT ACT TGC GAG TGG AAG ATG AAT GGT CCC
AGG CTG ATG TAC TCG TAG AGA TGA ACG CTC ACC TTC TAC TTA CCA GGG
Ser Asp Tyr Met Ser Ile Ser Thr Cys Glu Trp Lys Met Asn Gly Pro>

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57/63

Fig.32D.

1160				1170				1180				1190				1200			
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
ACC	AAT	TGC	AGC	ACC	GAG	CTC	CGC	CTG	TTG	TAC	CAG	CTG	GTT	TTT	CTG				
TGG	TTA	ACG	TCG	TGG	CTC	GAG	GCG	GAC	AAC	ATG	GTC	GAC	CAA	AAA	GAC				
Thr	Asn	Cys	Ser	Thr	Glu	Leu	Arg	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Gln	Leu	Val	Phe	Leu>				
1210				1220				1230				1240							
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
CTC	TCC	GAA	GCC	CAC	ACG	TGT	ATC	CCT	GAG	AAC	AAC	GGA	GGC	GCG	GGG				
GAG	AGG	CTT	CGG	GTG	TGC	ACA	TAG	GGA	CTC	TTG	TTG	CCT	CCG	CGC	CCC				
Leu	Ser	Glu	Ala	His	Thr	Cys	Ile	Pro	Glu	Asn	Asn	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly>				
1250				1260				1270				1280				1290			
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
TGC	GTG	TGC	CAC	CTG	CTC	ATG	GAT	GAC	GTG	GTC	AGT	GCG	GAT	AAC	TAT				
ACG	CAC	ACG	GTG	GAC	GAG	TAC	CTA	CTG	CAC	CAG	TCA	CGC	CTA	TTG	ATA				
Cys	Val	Cys	His	Leu	Leu	Met	Asp	Asp	Val	Val	Ser	Ala	Asp	Asn	Tyr>				
1300				1310				1320				1330				1340			
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
ACA	CTG	GAC	CTG	TGG	GCT	GGG	CAG	CAG	CTG	CTG	TGG	AAG	GGC	TCC	TTC				
TGT	GAC	CTG	GAC	ACC	CGA	CCC	GTC	GTC	GAC	GAC	ACC	TTC	CCG	AGG	AAG				
Thr	Leu	Asp	Leu	Trp	Ala	Gly	Gln	Gln	Leu	Leu	Trp	Lys	Gly	Ser	Phe>				
1350				1360				1370				1380				1390			
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
AAG	CCC	AGC	GAG	CAT	GTG	AAA	CCC	AGG	GCC	CCA	GGA	AAC	CTG	ACA	GTT				
TTC	GGG	TCG	CTC	GTA	CAC	TTT	GGG	TCC	CGG	GGT	CCT	TTG	GAC	TGT	CAA				
Lys	Pro	Ser	Glu	His	Val	Lys	Pro	Arg	Ala	Pro	Gly	Asn	Leu	Thr	Val>				
1400				1410				1420				1430				1440			
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
CAC	ACC	AAT	GTC	TCC	GAC	ACT	CTG	CTG	CTG	ACC	TGG	AGC	AAC	CCG	TAT				
GTG	TGG	TTA	CAG	AGG	CTG	TGA	GAC	GAC	GAC	TGG	ACC	TCG	TTG	GGC	ATA				
His	Thr	Asn	Val	Ser	Asp	Thr	Leu	Leu	Leu	Thr	Trp	Ser	Asn	Pro	Tyr>				
1450				1460				1470				1480							
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
CCC	CCT	GAC	AAT	TAC	CTG	TAT	AAT	CAT	CTC	ACC	TAT	GCA	GTC	AAC	ATT				
GGG	GGA	CTG	TTA	ATG	GAC	ATA	TTA	GTA	GAG	TGG	ATA	CGT	CAG	TTG	TAA				
Pro	Pro	Asp	Asn	Tyr	Leu	Tyr	Asn	His	Leu	Thr	Tyr	Ala	Val	Asn	Ile>				
1490				1500				1510				1520				1530			
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
TGG	AGT	GAA	AAC	GAC	CCG	GCA	GAT	TTC	AGA	ATC	TAT	AAC	GTG	ACC	TAC				
ACC	TCA	CTT	TTG	CTG	GGC	CGT	CTA	AAG	TCT	TAG	ATA	TTG	CAC	TGG	ATG				
Trp	Ser	Glu	Asn	Asp	Pro	Ala	Asp	Phe	Arg	Ile	Tyr	Asn	Val	Thr	Tyr>				

58/63

## Fig.32E.

```

1540      1550      1560      1570      1580
*        *        *        *        *
CTA GAA CCC TCC CTC CGC ATC GCA GCC AGC ACC CTG AAG TCT GGG ATT
GAT CTT GGG AGG GAG GCG TAG CGT CGG TCG TGG GAC TTC AGA CCC TAA
Leu Glu Pro Ser Leu Arg Ile Ala Ala Ser Thr Leu Lys Ser Gly Ile>

1590      1600      1610      1620      1630
*        *        *        *        *
TCC TAC AGG GCA CGG GTG AGG GCC TGG GCT CAG TGC TAT AAC ACC ACC
AGG ATG TCC CGT GCC CAC TCC CGG ACC CGA GTC ACG ATA TTG TGG TGG
Ser Tyr Arg Ala Arg Val Arg Ala Trp Ala Gln Cys Tyr Asn Thr Thr>

1640      1650      1660      1670      1680
*        *        *        *        *
TGG AGT GAG TGG AGC CCC AGC ACC AAG TGG CAC AAC TCC TAC AGG GAG
ACC TCA CTC ACC TCG GGG TCG TGG TTC ACC GTG TTG AGG ATG TCC CTC
Trp Ser Glu Trp Ser Pro Ser Thr Lys Trp His Asn Ser Tyr Arg Glu>

1690      1700      1710      1720
*        *        *        *        *
CCC TTC GAG CAG TCC GGA GAC AAA ACT CAC ACA TGC CCA CCG TGC CCA
GGG AAG CTC GTC AGG CCT CTG TTT TGA GTG TGT ACG GGT GGC ACG GGT
Pro Phe Glu Gln Ser Gly Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro>

1730      1740      1750      1760      1770
*        *        *        *        *
GCA CCT GAA CTC CTG GGG GGA CCG TCA GTC TTC CTC TTC CCC CCA AAA
CGT GGA CTT GAG GAC CCC CCT GGC AGT CAG AAG GAG AAG GGG GGT TTT
Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys>

1780      1790      1800      1810      1820
*        *        *        *        *
CCC AAG GAC ACC CTC ATG ATC TCC CGG ACC CCT GAG GTC ACA TGC GTG
GGG TTC CTG TGG GAG TAC TAG AGG GCC TGG GGA CTC CAG TGT ACG CAC
Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val>

1830      1840      1850      1860      1870
*        *        *        *        *
GTG GTG GAC GTG AGC CAC GAA GAC CCT GAG GTC AAG TTC AAC TGG TAC
CAC CAC CTG CAC TCG GTG CTT CTG GGA CTC CAG TTC AAG TTG ACC ATG
Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr>

1880      1890      1900      1910      1920
*        *        *        *        *
GTG GAC GGC GTG GAG GTG CAT AAT GCC AAG ACA AAG CCG CGG GAG GAG
CAC CTG CCG CAC CTC CAC GTA TTA CGG TTC TGT TTC GGC GCC CTC CTC
Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu>

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59/63

Fig.32F.

		1930			1940			1950			1960					
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	CAG	TAC	AAC	AGC	ACG	TAC	CGT	GTG	GTC	AGC	GTC	CTC	ACC	GTC	CTG	CAC
	GTC	ATG	TTG	TCG	TGC	ATG	GCA	CAC	CAG	TCG	CAG	GAG	TGG	CAG	GAC	GTG
	Gln	Tyr	Asn	Ser	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Val	Val	Ser	Val	Leu	Thr	Val	Leu	His>
1970			1980				1990			2000			2010			
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
CAG	GAC	TGG	CTG	AAT	GGC	AAG	GAG	TAC	AAG	TGC	AAG	GTC	TCC	AAC	AAA	
GTC	CTG	ACC	GAC	TTA	CCG	TTC	CTC	ATG	TTC	ACG	TTC	CAG	AGG	TTG	TTT	
Gln	Asp	Trp	Leu	Asn	Gly	Lys	Glu	Tyr	Lys	Cys	Lys	Val	Ser	Asn	Lys>	
	2020		2030			2040			2050			2060				
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
GCC	CTC	CCA	GCC	CCC	ATC	GAG	AAA	ACC	ATC	TCC	AAA	GCC	AAA	GGG	CAG	
CGG	GAG	GGT	CGG	GGG	TAG	CTC	TTT	TGG	TAG	AGG	TTT	CGG	TTT	CCC	GTC	
Ala	Leu	Pro	Ala	Pro	Ile	Glu	Lys	Thr	Ile	Ser	Lys	Ala	Lys	Gly	Gln>	
	2070		2080			2090			2100			2110				
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
CCC	CGA	GAA	CCA	CAG	GTG	TAC	ACC	CTG	CCC	CCA	TCC	CGG	GAG	GAG	ATG	
GGG	GCT	CTT	GGT	GTC	CAC	ATG	TGG	GAC	GGG	GGT	AGG	GCC	CTC	CTC	TAC	
Pro	Arg	Glu	Pro	Gln	Val	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Pro	Pro	Ser	Arg	Glu	Glu	Met>	
	2120		2130			2140			2150			2160				
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ACC	AAG	AAC	CAG	GTC	AGC	CTG	ACC	TGC	CTG	GTC	AAA	GGC	TTC	TAT	CCC	
TGG	TTC	TTG	GTC	CAG	TCG	GAC	TGG	ACG	GAC	CAG	TTT	CCG	AAG	ATA	GGG	
Thr	Lys	Asn	Gln	Val	Ser	Leu	Thr	Cys	Leu	Val	Lys	Gly	Phe	Tyr	Pro>	
	2170		2180			2190			2200							
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
AGC	GAC	ATC	GCC	GTG	GAG	TGG	GAG	AGC	AAT	GGG	CAG	CCG	GAG	AAC	AAC	
TCG	CTG	TAG	CGG	CAC	CTC	ACC	CTC	TCG	TTA	CCC	GTC	GGC	CTC	TTG	TTG	
Ser	Asp	Ile	Ala	Val	Glu	Trp	Glu	Ser	Asn	Gly	Gln	Pro	Glu	Asn	Asn>	
2210		2220			2230			2240			2250					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
TAC	AAG	ACC	ACG	CCT	CCC	GTG	CTG	GAC	TCC	GAC	GGC	TCC	TTC	TTC	CTC	
ATG	TTC	TGG	TGC	GGA	GGG	CAC	GAC	CTG	AGG	CTG	CCG	AGG	AAG	AAG	GAG	
Tyr	Lys	Thr	Thr	Pro	Pro	Val	Leu	Asp	Ser	Asp	Gly	Ser	Phe	Phe	Leu>	
	2260		2270			2280			2290			2300				
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
TAT	AGC	AAG	CTC	ACC	GTG	GAC	AAG	AGC	AGG	TGG	CAG	CAG	GGG	AAC	GTC	
ATA	TCG	TTC	GAG	TGG	CAC	CTG	TTC	TCG	TCC	ACC	GTC	GTC	CCC	TTG	CAG	
Tyr	Ser	Lys	Leu	Thr	Val	Asp	Lys	Ser	Arg	Trp	Gln	Gln	Gly	Asn	Val>	



60/63

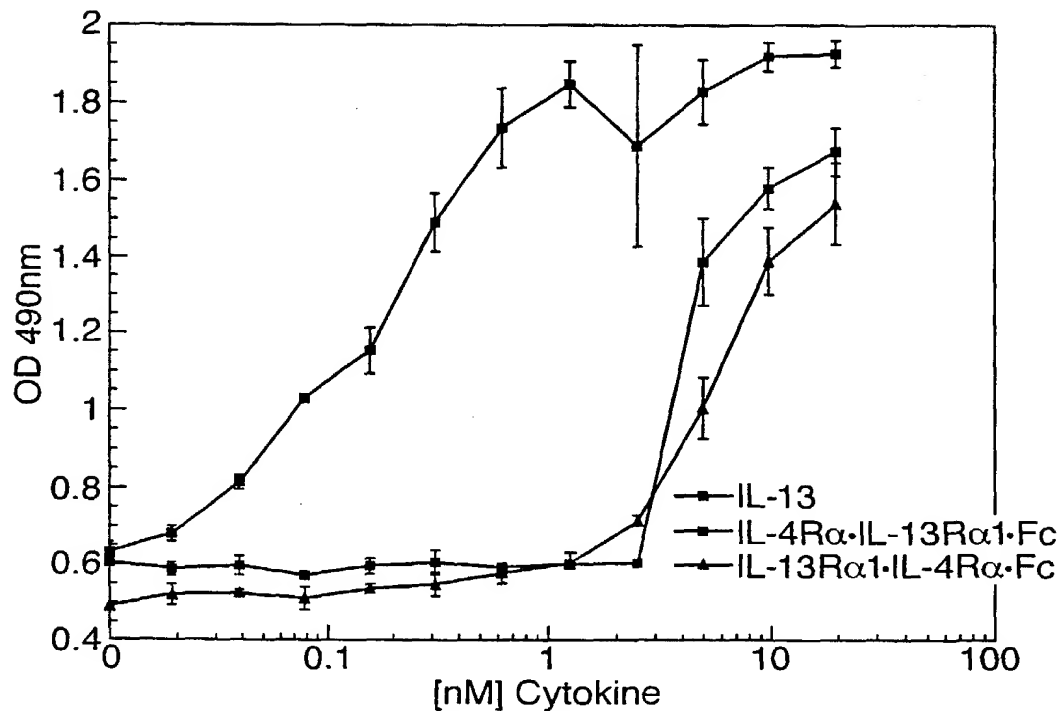
Fig.32G.

2310			2320			2330			2340			2350		
*	*		*	*		*	*		*	*		*	*	
TTC	TCA	TGC	TCC	GTG	ATG	CAT	GAG	GCT	CTG	CAC	AAC	CAC	TAC	
AAG	AGT	ACG	AGG	CAC	TAC	GTA	CTC	CGA	GAC	GTG	TTG	GTG	ATG	
Phe	Ser	Cys	Ser	Val	Met	His	Glu	Ala	Leu	His	Asn	His	Tyr	
													Thr	
													Gln>	

2360			2370			2380		
*	*		*	*		*	*	
AAG	AGC	CTC	TCC	CTG	TCT	CCG	GGT	AAA
TTC	TCG	GAG	AGG	GAC	AGA	GGC	CCA	TTT
Lys	Ser	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ser	Pro	Gly	Lys
								***>

Fig.33.



61/63

Fig.34.

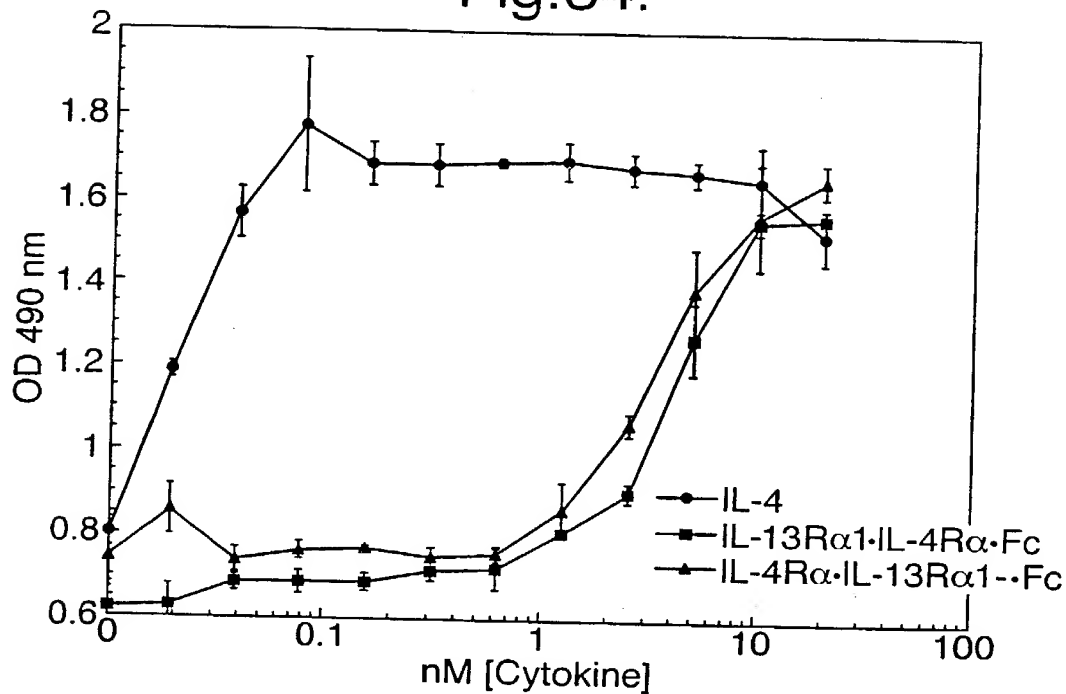
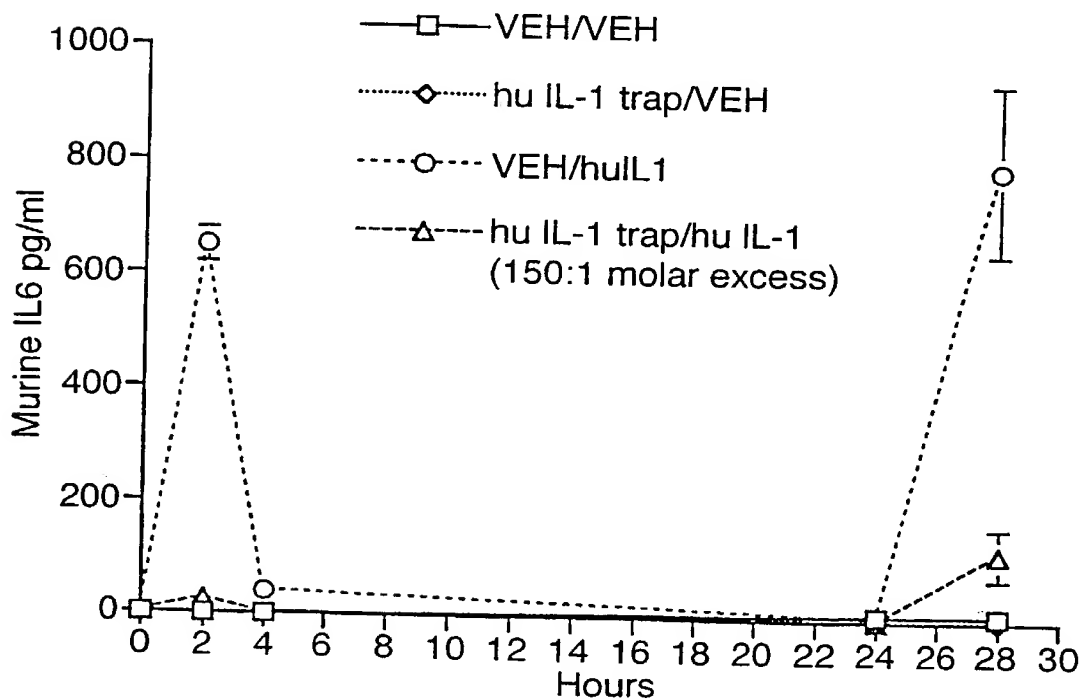


Fig.35.



62/63

Fig.36A.

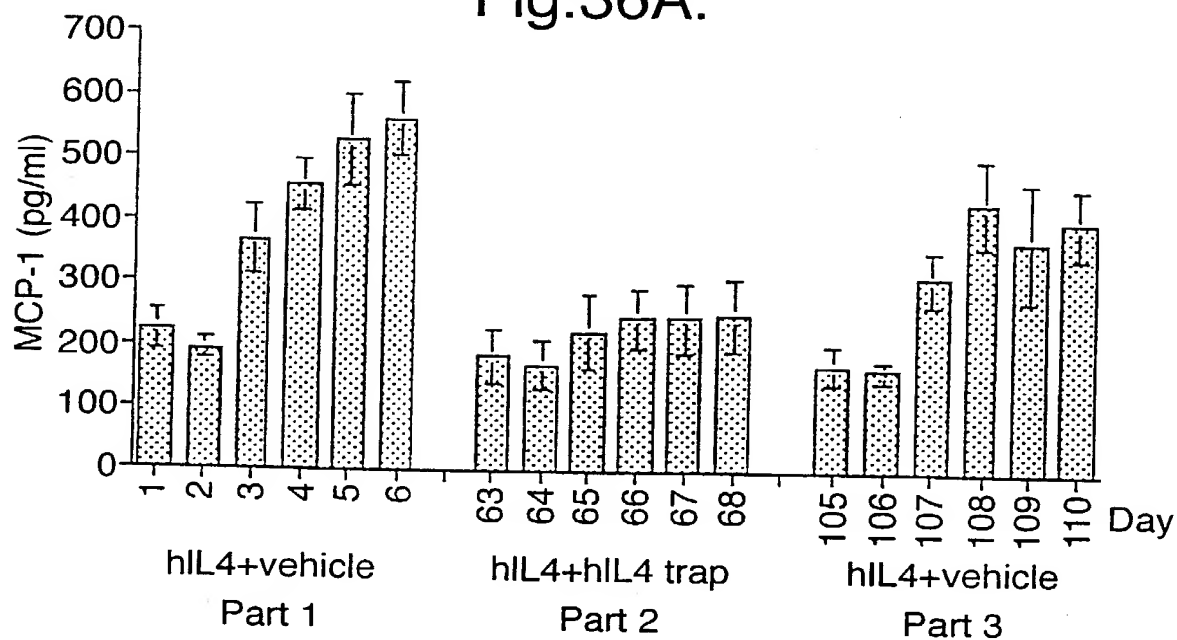
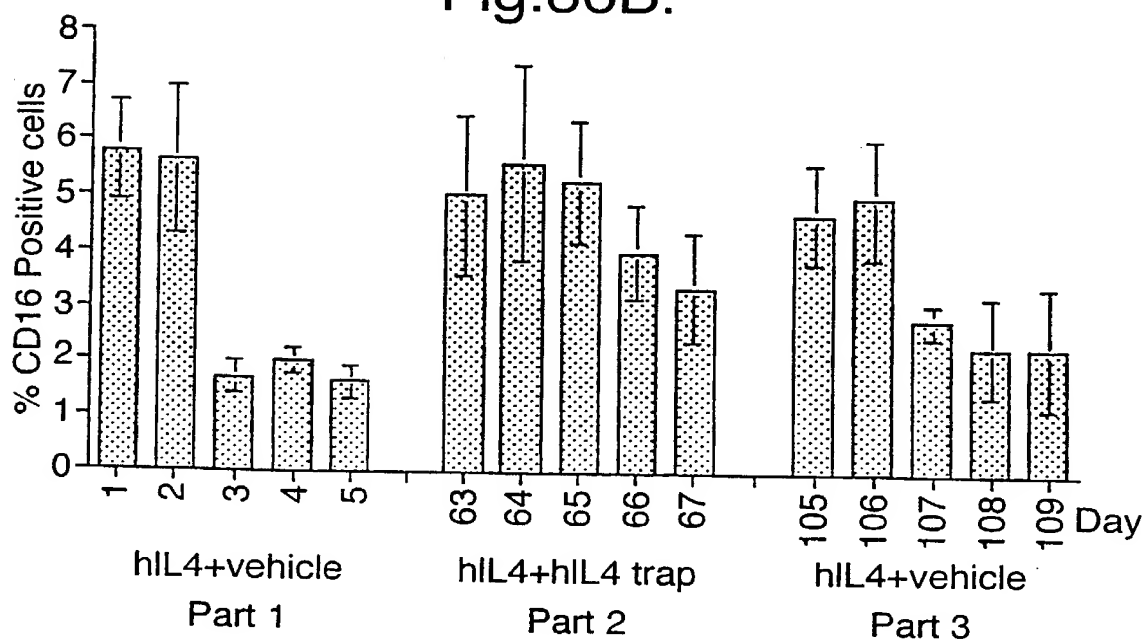
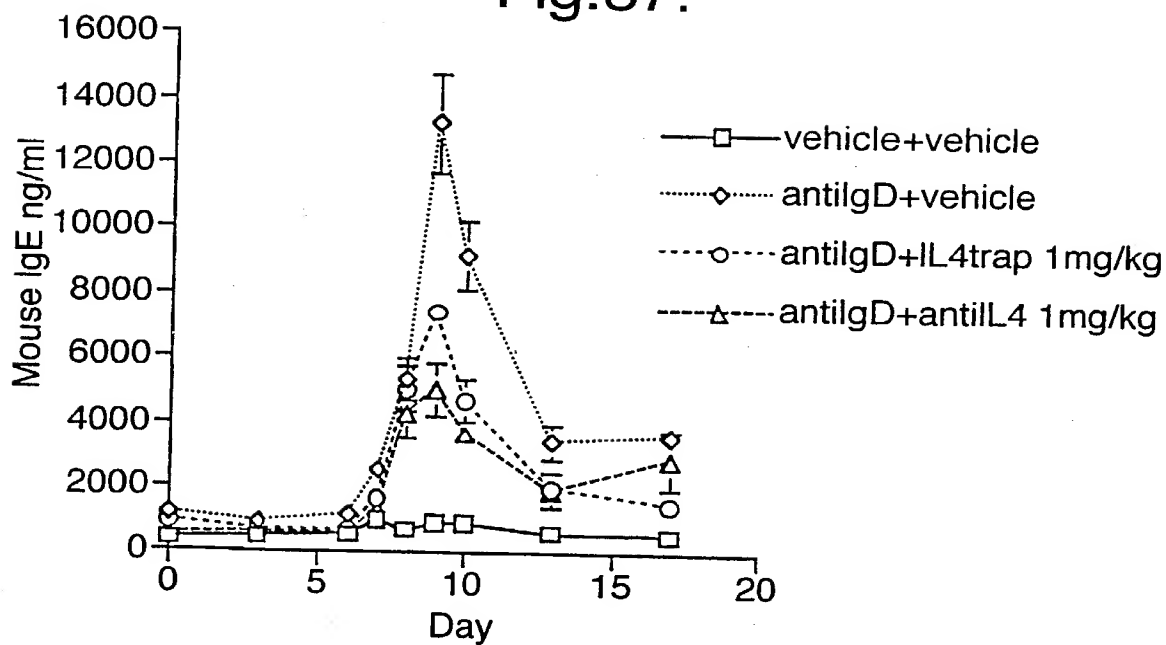


Fig.36B.



63/63

Fig.37.



ATT. DOCKET NO. REG 203B-US

**DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY**

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter that is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled **Receptor Based Antagonists, and Methods of Making and Using**, which is the national stage filing of International Application PCT/US99/22045 filed September 22, 1999.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment specifically referred to in the oath or declaration.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information of which I am aware that is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

PCT/US99/22045 filed September 22, 1999.

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §119(e) and 120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States Application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a) that occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

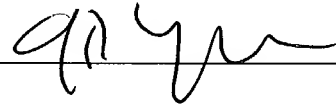
USSN 60/101,858 filed September 25, 1998;  
USSN 09/313,942 filed May 19, 1999;

4. And I hereby appoint Joseph M. Sorrentino (Registration No. 32,598), Gail M. Kempler (Registration No. 32,143), Linda O. Palladino (Registration No. 45,636) and S. Leslie Misrock (Registration No. 18,872), each of them my attorneys and agent, each with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this



Att. Docket No.: REG 203B-US  
Int'l App. No.: PCT/US99/22045  
Int'l File Date: September 22, 1999  
Declaration and Power of Attorney  
Page 3

2 - ∞ Inventor: George D. Yancopoulos

Signature: 

Date: 3/22/01

Citizenship: United States of Ameica

Residence: 1519 Baptist Church Road  
Yorktown Heights, New York 10598 NY

Post Office Address: same as residence





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 1 5 10

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 1 5 10

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 20 25 30  
 Pro Glu Ser Pro Val Val Gln Leu His Ser Asn Phe Thr Ala Val Cys  
 35 40 45  
 Val Leu Lys Glu Lys Cys Met Asp Tyr Phe His Val Asn Ala Asn Tyr  
 50 55 60  
 Ile Val Trp Lys Thr Asn His Phe Thr Ile Pro Lys Glu Gln Tyr Thr  
 65 70 75 80  
 Ile Ile Asn Arg Thr Ala Ser Ser Val Thr Phe Thr Asp Ile Ala Ser  
 85 90 95  
 Leu Asn Ile Gln Leu Thr Cys Asn Ile Leu Thr Phe Gly Gln Leu Glu  
 100 105 110  
 Gln Asn Val Tyr Gly Ile Thr Ile Ile Ser Gly Leu Pro Pro Glu Lys  
 115 120 125  
 Pro Lys Asn Leu Ser Cys Ile Val Asn Glu Gly Lys Lys Met Arg Cys  
 130 135 140

Glu	Trp	Asp	Gly	Gly	Arg	Glu	Thr	His	Leu	Glu	Thr	Asn	Phe	Thr	Leu
145					150					155					160
Lys	Ser	Glu	Trp	Ala	Thr	His	Lys	Phe	Ala	Asp	Cys	Lys	Ala	Lys	Arg
				165					170						175
Asp	Thr	Pro	Thr	Ser	Cys	Thr	Val	Asp	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Val	Tyr	Phe	Val
			180					185					190		
Asn	Ile	Glu	Val	Trp	Val	Glu	Ala	Glu	Asn	Ala	Leu	Gly	Lys	Val	Thr
		195				200						205			
Ser	Asp	His	Ile	Asn	Phe	Asp	Pro	Val	Tyr	Lys	Val	Lys	Pro	Asn	Pro
210						215					220				
Pro	His	Asn	Leu	Ser	Val	Ile	Asn	Ser	Glu	Glu	Leu	Ser	Ser	Ile	Leu
225					230					235					240
Lys	Leu	Thr	Trp	Thr	Asn	Pro	Ser	Ile	Lys	Ser	Val	Ile	Ile	Leu	Lys
				245					250						255
Tyr	Asn	Ile	Gln	Tyr	Arg	Thr	Lys	Asp	Ala	Ser	Thr	Trp	Ser	Gln	Ile
		260						265						270	
Pro	Pro	Glu	Asp	Thr	Ala	Ser	Thr	Arg	Ser	Ser	Phe	Thr	Val	Gln	Asp
		275					280					285			
Leu	Lys	Pro	Phe	Thr	Glu	Tyr	Val	Phe	Arg	Ile	Arg	Cys	Met	Lys	Glu
290						295					300				
Asp	Gly	Lys	Gly	Tyr	Trp	Ser	Asp	Trp	Ser	Glu	Glu	Ala	Ser	Gly	Ile
305					310					315					320
Thr	Tyr	Glu	Asp	Arg	Pro	Ser	Lys	Ala	Pro	Ser	Phe	Trp	Tyr	Lys	Ile
				325					330					335	
Asp	Pro	Ser	His	Thr	Gln	Gly	Tyr	Arg	Thr	Val	Gln	Leu	Val	Trp	Lys
			340					345					350		
Thr	Leu	Pro	Pro	Phe	Glu	Ala	Asn	Gly	Lys	Ile	Leu	Asp	Tyr	Glu	Val
		355					360					365			
Thr	Leu	Thr	Arg	Trp	Lys	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Asn	Tyr	Thr	Val	Asn	Ala
370						375					380				
Thr	Lys	Leu	Thr	Val	Asn	Leu	Thr	Asn	Asp	Arg	Tyr	Leu	Ala	Thr	Leu
385					390					395					400
Thr	Val	Arg	Asn	Leu	Val	Gly	Lys	Ser	Asp	Ala	Ala	Val	Leu	Thr	Ile
				405					410						415
Pro	Ala	Cys	Asp	Phe	Gln	Ala	Thr	His	Pro	Val	Met	Asp	Leu	Lys	Ala
			420					425					430		
Phe	Pro	Lys	Asp	Asn	Met	Leu	Trp	Val	Glu	Trp	Thr	Thr	Pro	Arg	Glu
		435					440					445			
Ser	Val	Lys	Lys	Tyr	Ile	Leu	Glu	Trp	Cys	Val	Leu	Ser	Asp	Lys	Ala
450						455					460				
Pro	Cys	Ile	Thr	Asp	Trp	Gln	Gln	Glu	Asp	Gly	Thr	Val	His	Arg	Thr
465					470					475					480
Tyr	Leu	Arg	Gly	Asn	Leu	Ala	Glu	Ser	Lys	Cys	Tyr	Leu	Ile	Thr	Val
				485					490						495
Thr	Pro	Val	Tyr	Ala	Asp	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser	Pro	Glu	Ser	Ile	Lys	Ala
			500					505					510		
Tyr	Leu	Lys	Gln	Ala	Pro	Pro	Ser	Lys	Gly	Pro	Thr	Val	Arg	Thr	Lys
		515					520					525			
Lys	Val	Gly	Lys	Asn	Glu	Ala	Val	Leu	Glu	Trp	Asp	Gln	Leu	Pro	Val
530						535					540				
Asp	Val	Gln	Asn	Gly	Phe	Ile	Arg	Asn	Tyr	Thr	Ile	Phe	Tyr	Arg	Thr
545					550					555					560
Ile	Ile	Gly	Asn	Glu	Thr	Ala	Val	Asn	Val	Asp	Ser	Ser	His	Thr	Glu
				565					570					575	
Tyr	Thr	Leu	Ser	Ser	Leu	Thr	Ser	Asp	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Met	Val	Arg	Met
			580					585					590		
Ala	Ala	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Glu	Gly	Gly	Lys	Asp	Gly	Pro	Glu	Phe	Thr	Phe
		595					600					605			
Thr	Thr	Pro	Lys	Phe	Ala	Gln	Gly	Glu	Ile	Glu	Ser	Gly	Glu	Pro	Lys
610						615					620				
Ser	Cys	Asp	Lys	Thr	His	Thr	Cys	Pro	Pro	Cys	Pro	Ala	Pro	Glu	Leu

625		630		635		640
Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr						
	645		650		655	
Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val						
	660		665		670	
Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val						
	675		680		685	
Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser						
	690		695		700	
Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu						
	705		710		715	
Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala						
	725		730		735	
Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro						
	740		745		750	
Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln						
	755		760		765	
Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala						
	770		775		780	
Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr						
	785		790		795	
Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu						
	805		810		815	
Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser						
	820		825		830	
Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser						
	835		840		845	
Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys His His His His His His						
	850		855			

&lt;210&gt; 8

&lt;211&gt; 592

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 8

Met Val Ala Val Gly Cys Ala Leu Leu Ala Ala Leu Leu Ala Ala Pro														
1		5					10						15	
Gly Ala Ala Leu Ala Pro Arg Arg Cys Pro Ala Gln Glu Val Ala Arg														
	20					25						30		
Gly Val Leu Thr Ser Leu Pro Gly Asp Ser Val Thr Leu Thr Cys Pro														
	35					40						45		
Gly Val Glu Pro Glu Asp Asn Ala Thr Val His Trp Val Leu Arg Lys														
	50				55					60				
Pro Ala Ala Gly Ser His Pro Ser Arg Trp Ala Gly Met Gly Arg Arg														
	65			70					75				80	
Leu Leu Leu Arg Ser Val Gln Leu His Asp Ser Gly Asn Tyr Ser Cys														
		85					90						95	
Tyr Arg Ala Gly Arg Pro Ala Gly Thr Val His Leu Leu Val Asp Val														
	100						105						110	
Pro Pro Glu Glu Pro Gln Leu Ser Cys Phe Arg Lys Ser Pro Leu Ser														
	115					120						125		
Asn Val Val Cys Glu Trp Gly Pro Arg Ser Thr Pro Ser Leu Thr Thr														
	130				135						140			
Lys Ala Val Leu Leu Val Arg Lys Phe Gln Asn Ser Pro Ala Glu Asp														
	145			150				155					160	
Phe Gln Glu Pro Cys Gln Tyr Ser Gln Glu Ser Gln Lys Phe Ser Cys														
		165						170					175	
Gln Leu Ala Val Pro Glu Gly Asp Ser Ser Phe Tyr Ile Val Ser Met														
	180					185						190		
Cys Val Ala Ser Ser Val Gly Ser Lys Phe Ser Lys Thr Gln Thr Phe														

195					200					205					
Gln	Gly	Cys	Gly	Ile	Leu	Gln	Pro	Asp	Pro	Pro	Ala	Asn	Ile	Thr	Val
210						215					220				
Thr	Ala	Val	Ala	Arg	Asn	Pro	Arg	Trp	Leu	Ser	Val	Thr	Trp	Gln	Asp
225					230					235				240	
Pro	His	Ser	Trp	Asn	Ser	Ser	Phe	Tyr	Arg	Leu	Arg	Phe	Glu	Leu	Arg
				245					250					255	
Tyr	Arg	Ala	Glu	Arg	Ser	Lys	Thr	Phe	Thr	Thr	Trp	Met	Val	Lys	Asp
			260					265					270		
Leu	Gln	His	His	Cys	Val	Ile	His	Asp	Ala	Trp	Ser	Gly	Leu	Arg	His
		275				280						285			
Val	Val	Gln	Leu	Arg	Ala	Gln	Glu	Glu	Phe	Gly	Gln	Gly	Glu	Trp	Ser
290						295					300				
Glu	Trp	Ser	Pro	Glu	Ala	Met	Gly	Thr	Pro	Trp	Thr	Glu	Ser	Arg	Ser
305					310					315					320
Pro	Pro	Ala	Glu	Asn	Glu	Val	Ser	Thr	Pro	Met	Gln	Ala	Leu	Thr	Thr
				325					330					335	
Asn	Lys	Asp	Asp	Asp	Asn	Ile	Leu	Phe	Arg	Asp	Ser	Ala	Asn	Ala	Thr
			340					345					350		
Ser	Leu	Pro	Val	Gln	Asp	Ala	Gly	Glu	Pro	Lys	Ser	Cys	Asp	Lys	Thr
		355					360					365			
His	Thr	Cys	Pro	Pro	Cys	Pro	Ala	Pro	Glu	Leu	Leu	Gly	Gly	Pro	Ser
370						375					380				
Val	Phe	Leu	Phe	Pro	Pro	Lys	Pro	Lys	Asp	Thr	Leu	Met	Ile	Ser	Arg
385					390					395					400
Thr	Pro	Glu	Val	Thr	Cys	Val	Val	Val	Asp	Val	Ser	His	Glu	Asp	Pro
				405					410					415	
Glu	Val	Lys	Phe	Asn	Trp	Tyr	Val	Asp	Gly	Val	Glu	Val	His	Asn	Ala
			420					425					430		
Lys	Thr	Lys	Pro	Arg	Glu	Glu	Gln	Tyr	Asn	Ser	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Val	Val
		435					440					445			
Ser	Val	Leu	Thr	Val	Leu	His	Gln	Asp	Trp	Leu	Asn	Gly	Lys	Glu	Tyr
450						455					460				
Lys	Cys	Lys	Val	Ser	Asn	Lys	Ala	Leu	Pro	Ala	Pro	Ile	Glu	Lys	Thr
465					470					475					480
Ile	Ser	Lys	Ala	Lys	Gly	Gln	Pro	Arg	Glu	Pro	Gln	Val	Tyr	Thr	Leu
				485					490					495	
Pro	Pro	Ser	Arg	Asp	Glu	Leu	Thr	Lys	Asn	Gln	Val	Ser	Leu	Thr	Cys
			500					505					510		
Leu	Val	Lys	Gly	Phe	Tyr	Pro	Ser	Asp	Ile	Ala	Val	Glu	Trp	Glu	Ser
		515					520					525			
Asn	Gly	Gln	Pro	Glu	Asn	Asn	Tyr	Lys	Thr	Thr	Pro	Pro	Val	Leu	Asp
530						535					540				
Ser	Asp	Gly	Ser	Phe	Phe	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Lys	Leu	Thr	Val	Asp	Lys	Ser
545					550					555					560
Arg	Trp	Gln	Gln	Gly	Asn	Val	Phe	Ser	Cys	Ser	Val	Met	His	Glu	Ala
				565					570					575	
Leu	His	Asn	His	Tyr	Thr	Gln	Lys	Ser	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ser	Pro	Gly	Lys
			580					585					590		

&lt;210&gt; 9

&lt;211&gt; 951

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 9

Met	Val	Thr	Leu	Gln	Thr	Trp	Val	Val	Gln	Ala	Leu	Phe	Ile	Phe	Leu
1				5					10				15		
Thr	Thr	Glu	Ser	Thr	Gly	Glu	Leu	Leu	Asp	Pro	Cys	Gly	Tyr	Ile	Ser
			20					25				30			
Pro	Glu	Ser	Pro	Val	Val	Gln	Leu	His	Ser	Asn	Phe	Thr	Ala	Val	Cys



Lys Val Gly Lys Asn Glu Ala Val Leu Glu Trp Asp Gln Leu Pro Val  
 530 535 540  
 Asp Val Gln Asn Gly Phe Ile Arg Asn Tyr Thr Ile Phe Tyr Arg Thr  
 545 550 555 560  
 Ile Ile Gly Asn Glu Thr Ala Val Asn Val Asp Ser Ser His Thr Glu  
 565 570 575  
 Tyr Thr Leu Ser Ser Leu Thr Ser Asp Thr Leu Tyr Met Val Arg Met  
 580 585 590  
 Ala Ala Tyr Thr Asp Glu Gly Gly Lys Asp Gly Pro Glu Phe Thr Phe  
 595 600 605  
 Thr Thr Pro Lys Phe Ala Gln Gly Glu Ile Glu Ser Gly Ala Ser Thr  
 610 615 620  
 Lys Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Pro Leu Ala Pro Ser Ser Lys Ser Thr Ser  
 625 630 635 640  
 Gly Gly Thr Ala Ala Leu Gly Cys Leu Val Lys Asp Tyr Phe Pro Glu  
 645 650 655  
 Pro Val Thr Val Ser Trp Asn Ser Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser Gly Val His  
 660 665 670  
 Thr Phe Pro Ala Val Leu Gln Ser Ser Gly Leu Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser  
 675 680 685  
 Val Val Thr Val Pro Ser Ser Ser Leu Gly Thr Gln Thr Tyr Ile Cys  
 690 695 700  
 Asn Val Asn His Lys Pro Ser Asn Thr Lys Val Asp Lys Lys Val Glu  
 705 710 715 720  
 Pro Lys Ser Cys Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro  
 725 730 735  
 Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys  
 740 745 750  
 Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val  
 755 760 765  
 Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp  
 770 775 780  
 Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr  
 785 790 795 800  
 Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp  
 805 810 815  
 Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu  
 820 825 830  
 Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg  
 835 840 845  
 Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys  
 850 855 860  
 Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp  
 865 870 875 880  
 Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys  
 885 890 895  
 Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser  
 900 905 910  
 Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser  
 915 920 925  
 Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser  
 930 935 940  
 Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys  
 945 950

<210> 10  
 <211> 332  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 10









Phe Gln Glu Pro Cys Gln Tyr Ser Gln Glu Ser Gln Lys Phe Ser Cys  
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 Gln Leu Ala Val Pro Glu Gly Asp Ser Ser Phe Tyr Ile Val Ser Met  
                           180                          185                          190  
 Cys Val Ala Ser Ser Val Gly Ser Lys Phe Ser Lys Thr Gln Thr Phe  
                           195                          200                          205  
 Gln Gly Cys Gly Ile Leu Gln Pro Asp Pro Pro Ala Asn Ile Thr Val  
                           210                          215                          220  
 Thr Ala Val Ala Arg Asn Pro Arg Trp Leu Ser Val Thr Trp Gln Asp  
 225                          230                          235                          240  
 Pro His Ser Trp Asn Ser Ser Phe Tyr Arg Leu Arg Phe Glu Leu Arg  
                           245                          250                          255  
 Tyr Arg Ala Glu Arg Ser Lys Thr Phe Thr Thr Trp Met Val Lys Asp  
                           260                          265                          270  
 Leu Gln His His Cys Val Ile His Asp Ala Trp Ser Gly Leu Arg His  
                           275                          280                          285  
 Val Val Gln Leu Arg Ala Gln Glu Phe Gly Gln Gly Glu Trp Ser  
                           290                          295                          300  
 Glu Trp Ser Pro Glu Ala Met Gly Thr Pro Trp Thr Glu Ser Arg Ser  
 305                          310                          315                          320  
 Pro Pro Ala Glu Asn Glu Val Ser Thr Pro Met Gln Ala Leu Thr Thr  
                           325                          330                          335  
 Asn Lys Asp Asp Asp Asn Ile Leu Phe Arg Asp Ser Ala Asn Ala Thr  
                           340                          345                          350  
 Ser Leu Pro Val Gln Asp Ala Gly  
                           355                          360

<210> 16  
 <211> 315  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 16  
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                           20                          25                          30  
 Gly Val Leu Thr Ser Leu Pro Gly Asp Ser Val Thr Leu Thr Cys Pro  
                           35                          40                          45  
 Gly Val Glu Pro Glu Asp Asn Ala Thr Val His Trp Val Leu Arg Lys  
                           50                          55                          60  
 Pro Ala Ala Gly Ser His Pro Ser Arg Trp Ala Gly Met Gly Arg Arg  
 65                          70                          75                          80  
 Leu Leu Leu Arg Ser Val Gln Leu His Asp Ser Gly Asn Tyr Ser Cys  
                           85                          90                          95  
 Tyr Arg Ala Gly Arg Pro Ala Gly Thr Val His Leu Leu Val Asp Val  
                           100                          105                          110  
 Pro Pro Glu Glu Pro Gln Leu Ser Cys Phe Arg Lys Ser Pro Leu Ser  
                           115                          120                          125  
 Asn Val Val Cys Glu Trp Gly Pro Arg Ser Thr Pro Ser Leu Thr Thr  
                           130                          135                          140  
 Lys Ala Val Leu Leu Val Arg Lys Phe Gln Asn Ser Pro Ala Glu Asp  
 145                          150                          155                          160  
 Phe Gln Glu Pro Cys Gln Tyr Ser Gln Glu Ser Gln Lys Phe Ser Cys  
                           165                          170                          175  
 Gln Leu Ala Val Pro Glu Gly Asp Ser Ser Phe Tyr Ile Val Ser Met  
                           180                          185                          190  
 Cys Val Ala Ser Ser Val Gly Ser Lys Phe Ser Lys Thr Gln Thr Phe  
                           195                          200                          205  
 Gln Gly Cys Gly Ile Leu Gln Pro Asp Pro Pro Ala Asn Ile Thr Val  
                           210                          215                          220

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Thr Ala Val Ala Arg Asn Pro Arg Trp Leu Ser Val Thr Trp Gln Asp
225                230                235                240
Pro His Ser Trp Asn Ser Ser Phe Tyr Arg Leu Arg Phe Glu Leu Arg
                245                250                255
Tyr Arg Ala Glu Arg Ser Lys Thr Phe Thr Thr Trp Met Val Lys Asp
                260                265                270
Leu Gln His His Cys Val Ile His Asp Ala Trp Ser Gly Leu Arg His
                275                280                285
Val Val Gln Leu Arg Ala Gln Glu Glu Phe Gly Gln Gly Glu Trp Ser
                290                295                300
Glu Trp Ser Pro Glu Ala Met Gly Thr Thr Gly
305                310                315

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<210> 17
<211> 2085
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

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<220>
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<222> (1)...(2082)

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Met Val Lys Pro Ser Leu Pro Phe Thr Ser Leu Leu Phe Leu Gln Leu
1                5                10                15

ccc ctg ctg gga gtg ggg ctg aac acg aca att ctg acg ccc aat ggg      96
Pro Leu Leu Gly Val Gly Leu Asn Thr Thr Ile Leu Thr Pro Asn Gly
                20                25                30

aat gaa gac acc aca gct gat ttc ttc ctg acc act atg ccc act gac      144
Asn Glu Asp Thr Thr Ala Asp Phe Phe Leu Thr Thr Met Pro Thr Asp
                35                40                45

tcc ctc agt gtt tcc act ctg ccc ctc cca gag gtt cag tgt ttt gtg      192
Ser Leu Ser Val Ser Thr Leu Pro Leu Pro Glu Val Gln Cys Phe Val
                50                55                60

ttc aat gtc gag tac atg aat tgc act tgg aac agc agc tct gag ccc      240
Phe Asn Val Glu Tyr Met Asn Cys Thr Trp Asn Ser Ser Ser Glu Pro
        65                70                75                80

cag cct acc aac ctc act ctg cat tat tgg tac aag aac tcg gat aat      288
Gln Pro Thr Asn Leu Thr Leu His Tyr Trp Tyr Lys Asn Ser Asp Asn
                85                90                95

gat aaa gtc cag aag tgc agc cac tat cta ttc tct gaa gaa atc act      336
Asp Lys Val Gln Lys Cys Ser His Tyr Leu Phe Ser Glu Glu Ile Thr
                100                105                110

tct ggc tgt cag ttg caa aaa aag gag atc cac ctc tac caa aca ttt      384
Ser Gly Cys Gln Leu Gln Lys Lys Glu Ile His Leu Tyr Gln Thr Phe
                115                120                125

gtt gtt cag ctc cag gac cca cgg gaa ccc agg aga cag gcc aca cag      432
Val Val Gln Leu Gln Asp Pro Arg Glu Pro Arg Arg Gln Ala Thr Gln
                130                135                140

atg cta aaa ctg cag aat ctg gtg atc ccc tgg gct cca gag aac cta      480
Met Leu Lys Leu Gln Asn Leu Val Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Glu Asn Leu

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atg gtg aag cca tca tta cca ttc aca tcc ctc tta ttc ctg cag ctg	48
Met Val Lys Pro Ser Leu Pro Phe Thr Ser Leu Leu Phe Leu Gln Leu	
1 5 10 15	
ccc ctg ctg gga gtg ggg ctg aac acg aca att ctg acg ccc aat ggg	96
Pro Leu Leu Gly Val Gly Leu Asn Thr Thr Ile Leu Thr Pro Asn Gly	
20 25 30	
aat gaa gac acc aca gct gat ttc ttc ctg acc act atg ccc act gac	144
Asn Glu Asp Thr Thr Ala Asp Phe Phe Leu Thr Thr Met Pro Thr Asp	
35 40 45	
tcc ctc agt gtt tcc act ctg ccc ctc cca gag gtt cag tgt ttt gtg	192
Ser Leu Ser Val Ser Thr Leu Pro Leu Pro Glu Val Gln Cys Phe Val	
50 55 60	
ttc aat gtc gag tac atg aat tgc act tgg aac agc agc tct gag ccc	240
Phe Asn Val Glu Tyr Met Asn Cys Thr Trp Asn Ser Ser Ser Glu Pro	
65 70 75 80	
cag cct acc aac ctc act ctg cat tat tgg tac aag aac tcg gat aat	288
Gln Pro Thr Asn Leu Thr Leu His Tyr Trp Tyr Lys Asn Ser Asp Asn	
85 90 95	
gat aaa gtc cag aag tgc agc cac tat cta ttc tct gaa gaa atc act	336
Asp Lys Val Gln Lys Cys Ser His Tyr Leu Phe Ser Glu Glu Ile Thr	
100 105 110	
tct ggc tgt cag ttg caa aaa aag gag atc cac ctc tac caa aca ttt	384
Ser Gly Cys Gln Leu Gln Lys Lys Glu Ile His Leu Tyr Gln Thr Phe	
115 120 125	
gtt gtt cag ctc cag gac cca cgg gaa ccc agg aga cag gcc aca cag	432
Val Val Gln Leu Gln Asp Pro Arg Glu Pro Arg Arg Gln Ala Thr Gln	
130 135 140	
atg cta aaa ctg cag aat ctg gtg atc ccc tgg gct cca gag aac cta	480
Met Leu Lys Leu Gln Asn Leu Val Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Glu Asn Leu	
145 150 155 160	
aca ctt cac aaa ctg agt gaa tcc cag cta gaa ctg aac tgg aac aac	528
Thr Leu His Lys Leu Ser Glu Ser Gln Leu Glu Leu Asn Trp Asn Asn	
165 170 175	
aga ttc ttg aac cac tgt ttg gag cac ttg gtg cag tac cgg act gac	576
Arg Phe Leu Asn His Cys Leu Glu His Leu Val Gln Tyr Arg Thr Asp	
180 185 190	
tgg gac cac agc tgg act gaa caa tca gtg gat tat aga cat aag ttc	624
Trp Asp His Ser Trp Thr Glu Gln Ser Val Asp Tyr Arg His Lys Phe	
195 200 205	
tcc ttg cct agt gtg gat ggg cag aaa cgc tac acg ttt cgt gtt cgg	672
Ser Leu Pro Ser Val Asp Gly Gln Lys Arg Tyr Thr Phe Arg Val Arg	
210 215 220	
agc cgc ttt aac cca ctc tgt gga agt gct cag cat tgg agt gaa tgg	720
Ser Arg Phe Asn Pro Leu Cys Gly Ser Ala Gln His Trp Ser Glu Trp	
225 230 235 240	
agc cac cca atc cac tgg ggg agc aat act tca aaa gag aac ggg aac	768



Ser His Pro Ile His Trp Gly Ser Asn Thr Ser Lys Glu Asn Gly Asn	
245 250 255	
atg aag gtc ctg cag gag ccc acc tgc gtc tcc gac tac atg agc atc	816
Met Lys Val Leu Gln Glu Pro Thr Cys Val Ser Asp Tyr Met Ser Ile	
260 265 270	
tct act tgc gag tgg aag atg aat ggt ccc acc aat tgc agc acc gag	864
Ser Thr Cys Glu Trp Lys Met Asn Gly Pro Thr Asn Cys Ser Thr Glu	
275 280 285	
ctc cgc ctg ttg tac cag ctg gtt ttt ctg ctc tcc gaa gcc cac acg	912
Leu Arg Leu Leu Tyr Gln Leu Val Phe Leu Leu Ser Glu Ala His Thr	
290 295 300	
tgt atc cct gag aac aac gga ggc gcg ggg tgc gtg tgc cac ctg ctc	960
Cys Ile Pro Glu Asn Asn Gly Gly Ala Gly Cys Val Cys His Leu Leu	
305 310 315 320	
atg gat gac gtg gtc agt gcg gat aac tat aca ctg gac ctg tgg gct	1008
Met Asp Asp Val Val Ser Ala Asp Asn Tyr Thr Leu Asp Leu Trp Ala	
325 330 335	
ggg cag cag ctg ctg tgg aag ggc tcc ttc aag ccc agc gag cat gtg	1056
Gly Gln Gln Leu Leu Trp Lys Gly Ser Phe Lys Pro Ser Glu His Val	
340 345 350	
aaa ccc agg gcc cca gga aac ctg aca gtt cac acc aat gtc tcc gac	1104
Lys Pro Arg Ala Pro Gly Asn Leu Thr Val His Thr Asn Val Ser Asp	
355 360 365	
act ctg ctg ctg acc tgg agc aac ccg tat ccc cct gac aat tac ctg	1152
Thr Leu Leu Leu Thr Trp Ser Asn Pro Tyr Pro Pro Asp Asn Tyr Leu	
370 375 380	
tat aat cat ctc acc tat gca gtc aac att tgg agt gaa aac gac ccg	1200
Tyr Asn His Leu Thr Tyr Ala Val Asn Ile Trp Ser Glu Asn Asp Pro	
385 390 395 400	
gca gat ttc aga atc tat aac gtg acc tac cta gaa ccc tcc ctc cgc	1248
Ala Asp Phe Arg Ile Tyr Asn Val Thr Tyr Leu Glu Pro Ser Leu Arg	
405 410 415	
atc gca gcc agc acc ctg aag tct ggg att tcc tac agg gca cgg gtg	1296
Ile Ala Ala Ser Thr Leu Lys Ser Gly Ile Ser Tyr Arg Ala Arg Val	
420 425 430	
agg gcc tgg gct cag agc tat aac acc acc tgg agt gag tgg agc ccc	1344
Arg Ala Trp Ala Gln Ser Tyr Asn Thr Thr Trp Ser Glu Trp Ser Pro	
435 440 445	
agc acc aag tgg cac aac tcc tac agg gag ccc ttc gag cag tcc gga	1392
Ser Thr Lys Trp His Asn Ser Tyr Arg Glu Pro Phe Glu Gln Ser Gly	
450 455 460	
gac aaa act cac aca tgc cca ccg tgc cca gca cct gaa ctc ctg ggg	1440
Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly	
465 470 475 480	
gga ccg tca gtc ttc ctc ttc ccc cca aaa ccc aag gac acc ctc atg	1488
Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met	







gat aaa gtc cag aag tgc agc cac tat cta ttc tct gaa gaa atc act	336
Asp Lys Val Gln Lys Cys Ser His Tyr Leu Phe Ser Glu Glu Ile Thr	
100 105 110	
tct ggc tgt cag ttg caa aaa aag gag atc cac ctc tac caa aca ttt	384
Ser Gly Cys Gln Leu Gln Lys Lys Glu Ile His Leu Tyr Gln Thr Phe	
115 120 125	
gtt gtt cag ctc cag gac cca cgg gaa ccc agg aga cag gcc aca cag	432
Val Val Gln Leu Gln Asp Pro Arg Glu Pro Arg Arg Gln Ala Thr Gln	
130 135 140	
atg cta aaa ctg cag aat ctg gtg atc ccc tgg gct cca gag aac cta	480
Met Leu Lys Leu Gln Asn Leu Val Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Glu Asn Leu	
145 150 155 160	
aca ctt cac aaa ctg agt gaa tcc cag cta gaa ctg aac tgg aac aac	528
Thr Leu His Lys Leu Ser Glu Ser Gln Leu Glu Leu Asn Trp Asn Asn	
165 170 175	
aga ttc ttg aac cac tgt ttg gag cac ttg gtg cag tac cgg act gac	576
Arg Phe Leu Asn His Cys Leu Glu His Leu Val Gln Tyr Arg Thr Asp	
180 185 190	
tgg gac cac agc tgg act gaa caa tca gtg gat tat aga cat aag ttc	624
Trp Asp His Ser Trp Thr Glu Gln Ser Val Asp Tyr Arg His Lys Phe	
195 200 205	
tcc ttg cct agt gtg gat ggg cag aaa cgc tac acg ttt cgt gtt cgg	672
Ser Leu Pro Ser Val Asp Gly Gln Lys Arg Tyr Thr Phe Arg Val Arg	
210 215 220	
agc cgc ttt aac cca ctc tgt gga agt gct cag cat tgg agt gaa tgg	720
Ser Arg Phe Asn Pro Leu Cys Gly Ser Ala Gln His Trp Ser Glu Trp	
225 230 235 240	
agc cac cca atc cac tgg ggg agc aat act tca aaa gag aac gcg tgc	768
Ser His Pro Ile His Trp Gly Ser Asn Thr Ser Lys Glu Asn Ala Ser	
245 250 255	
tct ggg aac atg aag gtc ctg cag gag ccc acc tgc gtc tcc gac tac	816
Ser Gly Asn Met Lys Val Leu Gln Glu Pro Thr Cys Val Ser Asp Tyr	
260 265 270	
atg agc atc tct act tgc gag tgg aag atg aat ggt ccc acc aat tgc	864
Met Ser Ile Ser Thr Cys Glu Trp Lys Met Asn Gly Pro Thr Asn Cys	
275 280 285	
agc acc gag ctc cgc ctg ttg tac cag ctg gtt ttt ctg ctc tcc gaa	912
Ser Thr Glu Leu Arg Leu Leu Tyr Gln Leu Val Phe Leu Leu Ser Glu	
290 295 300	
gcc cac acg tgt atc cct gag aac aac gga ggc gcg ggg tgc gtg tgc	960
Ala His Thr Cys Ile Pro Glu Asn Asn Gly Gly Ala Gly Cys Val Cys	
305 310 315 320	
cac ctg ctc atg gat gac gtg gtc agt gcg gat aac tat aca ctg gac	1008
His Leu Leu Met Asp Asp Val Val Ser Ala Asp Asn Tyr Thr Leu Asp	
325 330 335	



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<210> 22
<211> 694
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens
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	<400>	22													
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			20					25					30		
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Gly Val Leu Thr Ser Leu Pro Gly Asp Ser Val Thr Leu Thr Cys Pro	
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Gly Val Glu Pro Glu Asp Asn Ala Thr Val His Trp Val Leu Arg Lys	
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Tyr Arg Ala Gly Arg Pro Ala Gly Thr Val His Leu Leu Val Asp Val	
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Asn Val Val Cys Glu Trp Gly Pro Arg Ser Thr Pro Ser Leu Thr Thr	
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Phe Gln Glu Pro Cys Gln Tyr Ser Gln Glu Ser Gln Lys Phe Ser Cys	
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1160

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3507

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Lys	Ala	Val	Leu	Leu	Val	Arg	Lys	Phe	Gln	Asn	Ser	Pro	Ala	Glu	Asp
145					150					155				160	
Phe	Gln	Glu	Pro	Cys	Gln	Tyr	Ser	Gln	Glu	Ser	Gln	Lys	Phe	Ser	Cys
				165					170					175	
Gln	Leu	Ala	Val	Pro	Glu	Gly	Asp	Ser	Phe	Tyr	Ile	Val	Ser	Met	
			180				185					190			
Cys	Val	Ala	Ser	Ser	Val	Gly	Ser	Lys	Phe	Ser	Lys	Thr	Gln	Thr	Phe
			195				200					205			
Gln	Gly	Cys	Gly	Ile	Leu	Gln	Pro	Asp	Pro	Pro	Ala	Asn	Ile	Thr	Val
	210					215					220				
Thr	Ala	Val	Ala	Arg	Asn	Pro	Arg	Trp	Leu	Ser	Val	Thr	Trp	Gln	Asp
225					230						235			240	
Pro	His	Ser	Trp	Asn	Ser	Ser	Phe	Tyr	Arg	Leu	Arg	Phe	Glu	Leu	Arg
				245					250					255	
Tyr	Arg	Ala	Glu	Arg	Ser	Lys	Thr	Phe	Thr	Thr	Trp	Met	Val	Lys	Asp
			260					265				270			
Leu	Gln	His	His	Cys	Val	Ile	His	Asp	Ala	Trp	Ser	Gly	Leu	Arg	His
		275					280					285			
Val	Val	Gln	Leu	Arg	Ala	Gln	Glu	Glu	Phe	Gly	Gln	Gly	Glu	Trp	Ser
		290					295				300				
Glu	Trp	Ser	Pro	Glu	Ala	Met	Gly	Thr	Pro	Trp	Thr	Glu	Ser	Arg	Ser
305					310					315				320	
Pro	Pro	Ala	Glu	Asn	Glu	Val	Ser	Thr	Pro	Met	Thr	Gly	Gly	Ala	Pro
				325					330					335	
Ser	Gly	Ala	Gln	Leu	Glu	Leu	Leu	Asp	Pro	Cys	Gly	Tyr	Ile	Ser	Pro
			340					345				350			
Glu	Ser	Pro	Val	Val	Gln	Leu	His	Ser	Asn	Phe	Thr	Ala	Val	Cys	Val
		355					360					365			
Leu	Lys	Glu	Lys	Cys	Met	Asp	Tyr	Phe	His	Val	Asn	Ala	Asn	Tyr	Ile
	370					375					380				
Val	Trp	Lys	Thr	Asn	His	Phe	Thr	Ile	Pro	Lys	Glu	Gln	Tyr	Thr	Ile
385				390						395				400	
Ile	Asn	Arg	Thr	Ala	Ser	Ser	Val	Thr	Phe	Thr	Asp	Ile	Ala	Ser	Leu







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ctg ctg ctg agg tcg gtg cag ctc cac gac tct gga aac tat tca tgc	288
Leu Leu Leu Arg Ser Val Gln Leu His Asp Ser Gly Asn Tyr Ser Cys	
85 90 95	
tac cgg gcc ggc cgc cca gct ggg act gtg cac ttg ctg gtg gat gtt	336
Tyr Arg Ala Gly Arg Pro Ala Gly Thr Val His Leu Leu Val Asp Val	
100 105 110	
ccc ccc gag gag ccc cag ctc tcc tgc ttc cgg aag agc ccc ctc agc	384
Pro Pro Glu Glu Pro Gln Leu Ser Cys Phe Arg Lys Ser Pro Leu Ser	
115 120 125	
aat gtt gtt tgt gag tgg ggt cct cgg agc acc cca tcc ctg acg aca	432
Asn Val Val Cys Glu Trp Gly Pro Arg Ser Thr Pro Ser Leu Thr Thr	
130 135 140	
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Lys Ala Val Leu Leu Val Arg Lys Phe Gln Asn Ser Pro Ala Glu Asp	
145 150 155 160	
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Phe Gln Glu Pro Cys Gln Tyr Ser Gln Glu Ser Gln Lys Phe Ser Cys	
165 170 175	
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Gln Leu Ala Val Pro Glu Gly Asp Ser Ser Phe Tyr Ile Val Ser Met	
180 185 190	
tgc gtc gcc agt agt gtc ggg agc aag ttc agc aaa act caa acc ttt	624
Cys Val Ala Ser Ser Val Gly Ser Lys Phe Ser Lys Thr Gln Thr Phe	
195 200 205	
cag ggt tgt gga atc ttg cag cct gat ccg cct gcc aac atc aca gtc	672
Gln Gly Cys Gly Ile Leu Gln Pro Asp Pro Pro Ala Asn Ile Thr Val	
210 215 220	
act gcc gtg gcc aga aac ccc cgc tgg ctc agt gtc acc tgg caa gac	720
Thr Ala Val Ala Arg Asn Pro Arg Trp Leu Ser Val Thr Trp Gln Asp	
225 230 235 240	
ccc cac tcc tgg aac tca tct ttc tac aga cta cgg ttt gag ctc aga	768
Pro His Ser Trp Asn Ser Ser Phe Tyr Arg Leu Arg Phe Glu Leu Arg	
245 250 255	
tat cgg gct gaa cgg tca aag aca ttc aca aca tgg atg gtc aag gac	816
Tyr Arg Ala Glu Arg Ser Lys Thr Phe Thr Thr Trp Met Val Lys Asp	
260 265 270	
ctc cag cat cac tgt gtc atc cac gac gcc tgg agc ggc ctg agg cac	864
Leu Gln His His Cys Val Ile His Asp Ala Trp Ser Gly Leu Arg His	
275 280 285	
gtg gtg cag ctt cgt gcc cag gag gag ttc ggg caa ggc gag tgg agc	912
Val Val Gln Leu Arg Ala Gln Glu Glu Phe Gly Gln Gly Glu Trp Ser	
290 295 300	
gag tgg agc ccg gag gcc atg ggc acg cct tgg aca gaa tcg cga tcg	960





tat ttg ata aca gtt act cca gta tat gct gat gga cca gga agc cct	2448
Tyr Leu Ile Thr Val Thr Pro Val Tyr Ala Asp Gly Pro Gly Ser Pro	
805 810 815	
gaa tcc ata aag gca tac ctt aaa caa gct cca cct tcc aaa gga cct	2496
Glu Ser Ile Lys Ala Tyr Leu Lys Gln Ala Pro Pro Ser Lys Gly Pro	
820 825 830	
act gtt cgg aca aaa aaa gta ggg aaa aac gaa gct gtc tta gag tgg	2544
Thr Val Arg Thr Lys Lys Val Gly Lys Asn Glu Ala Val Leu Glu Trp	
835 840 845	
gac caa ctt cct gtt gat gtt cag aat gga ttt atc aga aat tat act	2592
Asp Gln Leu Pro Val Asp Val Gln Asn Gly Phe Ile Arg Asn Tyr Thr	
850 855 860	
ata ttt tat aga acc atc att gga aat gaa act gct gtg aat gtg gat	2640
Ile Phe Tyr Arg Thr Ile Ile Gly Asn Glu Thr Ala Val Asn Val Asp	
865 870 875 880	
tct tcc cac aca gaa tat aca ttg tcc tct ttg act agt gac aca ttg	2688
Ser Ser His Thr Glu Tyr Thr Leu Ser Ser Leu Thr Ser Asp Thr Leu	
885 890 895	
tac atg gta cga atg gca gca tac aca gat gaa ggt ggg aag gat ggt	2736
Tyr Met Val Arg Met Ala Ala Tyr Thr Asp Glu Gly Gly Lys Asp Gly	
900 905 910	
cca gaa ttc act ttt act acc cca aag ttt gct caa gga gaa att gaa	2784
Pro Glu Phe Thr Phe Thr Thr Pro Lys Phe Ala Gln Gly Glu Ile Glu	
915 920 925	
tcc ggg ggc gac aaa act cac aca tgc cca ccg tgc cca gca cct gaa	2832
Ser Gly Gly Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu	
930 935 940	
ctc ctg ggg gga ccg tca gtc ttc ctc ttc ccc cca aaa ccc aag gac	2880
Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp	
945 950 955 960	
acc ctc atg atc tcc cgg acc cct gag gtc aca tgc gtg gtg gtg gac	2928
Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp	
965 970 975	
gtg agc cac gaa gac cct gag gtc aag ttc aac tgg tac gtg gac ggc	2976
Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly	
980 985 990	
gtg gag gtg cat aat gcc aag aca aag ccg cgg gag gag cag tac aac	3024
Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn	
995 1000 1005	
agc acg tac cgt gtg gtc agc gtc ctc acc gtc ctg cac cag gac tgg	3072
Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp	
1010 1015 1020	
ctg aat ggc aag gag tac aag tgc aag gtc tcc aac aaa gcc ctc cca	3120
Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro	
1025 1030 1035 1040	

gcc ccc atc gag aaa acc atc tcc aaa gcc aaa ggg cag ccc cga gaa 3168  
 Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu  
 1045 1050 1055

cca cag gtg tac acc ctg ccc cca tcc cgg gat gag ctg acc aag aac 3216  
 Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn  
 1060 1065 1070

cag gtc agc ctg acc tgc ctg gtc aaa ggc ttc tat ccc agc gac atc 3264  
 Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile  
 1075 1080 1085

gcc gtg gag tgg gag agc aat ggg cag ccg gag aac aac tac aag acc 3312  
 Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr  
 1090 1095 1100

acg cct ccc gtg ctg gac tcc gac ggc tcc ttc ttc ctc tac agc aag 3360  
 Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys  
 1105 1110 1115 1120

ctc acc gtg gac aag agc agg tgg cag cag ggg aac gtc ttc tca tgc 3408  
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tcc gtg atg cat gag gct ctg cac aac cac tac acg cag aag agc ctc 3456  
 Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu  
 1140 1145 1150

tcc ctg tct ccg ggt aaa tga 3477  
 Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys  
 1155

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 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

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 Gly Val Leu Thr Ser Leu Pro Gly Asp Ser Val Thr Leu Thr Cys Pro  
 35 40 45  
 Gly Val Glu Pro Glu Asp Asn Ala Thr Val His Trp Val Leu Arg Lys  
 50 55 60  
 Pro Ala Ala Gly Ser His Pro Ser Arg Trp Ala Gly Met Gly Arg Arg  
 65 70 75 80  
 Leu Leu Leu Arg Ser Val Gln Leu His Asp Ser Gly Asn Tyr Ser Cys  
 85 90 95  
 Tyr Arg Ala Gly Arg Pro Ala Gly Thr Val His Leu Leu Val Asp Val  
 100 105 110  
 Pro Pro Glu Glu Pro Gln Leu Ser Cys Phe Arg Lys Ser Pro Leu Ser  
 115 120 125  
 Asn Val Val Cys Glu Trp Gly Pro Arg Ser Thr Pro Ser Leu Thr Thr  
 130 135 140  
 Lys Ala Val Leu Leu Val Arg Lys Phe Gln Asn Ser Pro Ala Glu Asp  
 145 150 155 160  
 Phe Gln Glu Pro Cys Gln Tyr Ser Gln Glu Ser Gln Lys Phe Ser Cys  
 165 170 175

Gln Leu Ala Val Pro Glu Gly Asp Ser Ser Phe Tyr Ile Val Ser Met  
180 185 190  
Cys Val Ala Ser Ser Val Gly Ser Lys Phe Ser Lys Thr Gln Thr Phe  
195 200 205  
Gln Gly Cys Gly Ile Leu Gln Pro Asp Pro Pro Ala Asn Ile Thr Val  
210 215 220  
Thr Ala Val Ala Arg Asn Pro Arg Trp Leu Ser Val Thr Trp Gln Asp  
225 230 235 240  
Pro His Ser Trp Asn Ser Ser Phe Tyr Arg Leu Arg Phe Glu Leu Arg  
245 250 255  
Tyr Arg Ala Glu Arg Ser Lys Thr Phe Thr Thr Trp Met Val Lys Asp  
260 265 270  
Leu Gln His His Cys Val Ile His Asp Ala Trp Ser Gly Leu Arg His  
275 280 285  
Val Val Gln Leu Arg Ala Gln Glu Glu Phe Gly Gln Gly Glu Trp Ser  
290 295 300  
Glu Trp Ser Pro Glu Ala Met Gly Thr Pro Trp Thr Glu Ser Arg Ser  
305 310 315 320  
Pro Pro Ala Glu Asn Glu Val Ser Thr Pro Met Glu Leu Leu Asp Pro  
325 330 335  
Cys Gly Tyr Ile Ser Pro Glu Ser Pro Val Val Gln Leu His Ser Asn  
340 345 350  
Phe Thr Ala Val Cys Val Leu Lys Glu Lys Cys Met Asp Tyr Phe His  
355 360 365  
Val Asn Ala Asn Tyr Ile Val Trp Lys Thr Asn His Phe Thr Ile Pro  
370 375 380  
Lys Glu Gln Tyr Thr Ile Ile Asn Arg Thr Ala Ser Ser Val Thr Phe  
385 390 395 400  
Thr Asp Ile Ala Ser Leu Asn Ile Gln Leu Thr Cys Asn Ile Leu Thr  
405 410 415  
Phe Gly Gln Leu Glu Gln Asn Val Tyr Gly Ile Thr Ile Ile Ser Gly  
420 425 430  
Leu Pro Pro Glu Lys Pro Lys Asn Leu Ser Cys Ile Val Asn Glu Gly  
435 440 445  
Lys Lys Met Arg Cys Glu Trp Asp Gly Gly Arg Glu Thr His Leu Glu  
450 455 460  
Thr Asn Phe Thr Leu Lys Ser Glu Trp Ala Thr His Lys Phe Ala Asp  
465 470 475 480  
Cys Lys Ala Lys Arg Asp Thr Pro Thr Ser Cys Thr Val Asp Tyr Ser  
485 490 495  
Thr Val Tyr Phe Val Asn Ile Glu Val Trp Val Glu Ala Glu Asn Ala  
500 505 510  
Leu Gly Lys Val Thr Ser Asp His Ile Asn Phe Asp Pro Val Tyr Lys  
515 520 525  
Val Lys Pro Asn Pro Pro His Asn Leu Ser Val Ile Asn Ser Glu Glu  
530 535 540  
Leu Ser Ser Ile Leu Lys Leu Thr Trp Thr Asn Pro Ser Ile Lys Ser  
545 550 555 560  
Val Ile Ile Leu Lys Tyr Asn Ile Gln Tyr Arg Thr Lys Asp Ala Ser  
565 570 575  
Thr Trp Ser Gln Ile Pro Pro Glu Asp Thr Ala Ser Thr Arg Ser Ser  
580 585 590  
Phe Thr Val Gln Asp Leu Lys Pro Phe Thr Glu Tyr Val Phe Arg Ile  
595 600 605  
Arg Cys Met Lys Glu Asp Gly Lys Gly Tyr Trp Ser Asp Trp Ser Glu  
610 615 620  
Glu Ala Ser Gly Ile Thr Tyr Glu Asp Arg Pro Ser Lys Ala Pro Ser  
625 630 635 640  
Phe Trp Tyr Lys Ile Asp Pro Ser His Thr Gln Gly Tyr Arg Thr Val  
645 650 655  
Gln Leu Val Trp Lys Thr Leu Pro Pro Phe Glu Ala Asn Gly Lys Ile

660					665					670					
Leu	Asp	Tyr	Glu	Val	Thr	Leu	Thr	Arg	Trp	Lys	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Asn
675					680					685					
Tyr	Thr	Val	Asn	Ala	Thr	Lys	Leu	Thr	Val	Asn	Leu	Thr	Asn	Asp	Arg
690					695					700					
Tyr	Leu	Ala	Thr	Leu	Thr	Val	Arg	Asn	Leu	Val	Gly	Lys	Ser	Asp	Ala
705					710					715					
Ala	Val	Leu	Thr	Ile	Pro	Ala	Cys	Asp	Phe	Gln	Ala	Thr	His	Pro	Val
725					730					735					
Met	Asp	Leu	Lys	Ala	Phe	Pro	Lys	Asp	Asn	Met	Leu	Trp	Val	Glu	Trp
740					745					750					
Thr	Thr	Pro	Arg	Glu	Ser	Val	Lys	Lys	Tyr	Ile	Leu	Glu	Trp	Cys	Val
755					760					765					
Leu	Ser	Asp	Lys	Ala	Pro	Cys	Ile	Thr	Asp	Trp	Gln	Gln	Glu	Asp	Gly
770					775					780					
Thr	Val	His	Arg	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Arg	Gly	Asn	Leu	Ala	Glu	Ser	Lys	Cys
785					790					795					
Tyr	Leu	Ile	Thr	Val	Thr	Pro	Val	Tyr	Ala	Asp	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser	Pro
805					810					815					
Glu	Ser	Ile	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Lys	Gln	Ala	Pro	Pro	Ser	Lys	Gly	Pro
820					825					830					
Thr	Val	Arg	Thr	Lys	Lys	Val	Gly	Lys	Asn	Glu	Ala	Val	Leu	Glu	Trp
835					840					845					
Asp	Gln	Leu	Pro	Val	Asp	Val	Gln	Asn	Gly	Phe	Ile	Arg	Asn	Tyr	Thr
850					855					860					
Ile	Phe	Tyr	Arg	Thr	Ile	Ile	Gly	Asn	Glu	Thr	Ala	Val	Asn	Val	Asp
865					870					875					
Ser	Ser	His	Thr	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Ser	Ser	Leu	Thr	Ser	Asp	Thr	Leu
885					890					895					
Tyr	Met	Val	Arg	Met	Ala	Ala	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Glu	Gly	Gly	Lys	Asp	Gly
900					905					910					
Pro	Glu	Phe	Thr	Phe	Thr	Thr	Pro	Lys	Phe	Ala	Gln	Gly	Glu	Ile	Glu
915					920					925					
Ser	Gly	Gly	Asp	Lys	Thr	His	Thr	Cys	Pro	Pro	Cys	Pro	Ala	Pro	Glu
930					935					940					
Leu	Leu	Gly	Gly	Pro	Ser	Val	Phe	Leu	Phe	Pro	Pro	Lys	Pro	Lys	Asp
945					950					955					
Thr	Leu	Met	Ile	Ser	Arg	Thr	Pro	Glu	Val	Thr	Cys	Val	Val	Val	Asp
965					970					975					
Val	Ser	His	Glu	Asp	Pro	Glu	Val	Lys	Phe	Asn	Trp	Tyr	Val	Asp	Gly
980					985					990					
Val	Glu	Val	His	Asn	Ala	Lys	Thr	Lys	Pro	Arg	Glu	Glu	Gln	Tyr	Asn
995					1000					1005					
Ser	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Val	Val	Ser	Val	Leu	Thr	Val	Leu	His	Gln	Asp	Trp
1010					1015					1020					
Leu	Asn	Gly	Lys	Glu	Tyr	Lys	Cys	Lys	Val	Ser	Asn	Lys	Ala	Leu	Pro
1025					1030					1035					
Ala	Pro	Ile	Glu	Lys	Thr	Ile	Ser	Lys	Ala	Lys	Gly	Gln	Pro	Arg	Glu
1045					1050					1055					
Pro	Gln	Val	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Pro	Pro	Ser	Arg	Asp	Glu	Leu	Thr	Lys	Asn
1060					1065					1070					
Gln	Val	Ser	Leu	Thr	Cys	Leu	Val	Lys	Gly	Phe	Tyr	Pro	Ser	Asp	Ile
1075					1080					1085					
Ala	Val	Glu	Trp	Glu	Ser	Asn	Gly	Gln	Pro	Glu	Asn	Asn	Tyr	Lys	Thr
1090					1095					1100					
Thr	Pro	Pro	Val	Leu	Asp	Ser	Asp	Gly	Ser	Phe	Phe	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Lys
1105					1110					1115					
Leu	Thr	Val	Asp	Lys	Ser	Arg	Trp	Gln	Gln	Gly	Asn	Val	Phe	Ser	Cys
1125					1130					1135					
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 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

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 Arg Gln Ile Gln Val Phe Glu Asp Glu Pro Ala Arg Ile Lys Cys Pro  
 35 40 45  
 Leu Phe Glu His Phe Leu Lys Phe Asn Tyr Ser Thr Ala His Ser Ala  
 50 55 60  
 Gly Leu Thr Leu Ile Trp Tyr Trp Thr Arg Gln Asp Arg Asp Leu Glu  
 65 70 75 80  
 Glu Pro Ile Asn Phe Arg Leu Pro Glu Asn Arg Ile Ser Lys Glu Lys  
 85 90 95  
 Asp Val Leu Trp Phe Arg Pro Thr Leu Leu Asn Asp Thr Gly Asn Tyr  
 100 105 110  
 Thr Cys Met Leu Arg Asn Thr Thr Tyr Cys Ser Lys Val Ala Phe Pro  
 115 120 125  
 Leu Glu Val Val Gln Lys Asp Ser Cys Phe Asn Ser Pro Met Lys Leu  
 130 135 140  
 Pro Val His Lys Leu Tyr Ile Glu Tyr Gly Ile Gln Arg Ile Thr Cys  
 145 150 155 160  
 Pro Asn Val Asp Gly Tyr Phe Pro Ser Ser Val Lys Pro Thr Ile Thr  
 165 170 175  
 Trp Tyr Met Gly Cys Tyr Lys Ile Gln Asn Phe Asn Asn Val Ile Pro  
 180 185 190  
 Glu Gly Met Asn Leu Ser Phe Leu Ile Ala Leu Ile Ser Asn Asn Gly  
 195 200 205  
 Asn Tyr Thr Cys Val Val Thr Tyr Pro Glu Asn Gly Arg Thr Phe His  
 210 215 220  
 Leu Thr Arg Thr Leu Thr Val Lys Val Val Gly Ser Pro Lys Asn Ala  
 225 230 235 240  
 Val Pro Pro Val Ile His Ser Pro Asn Asp His Val Val Tyr Glu Lys  
 245 250 255  
 Glu Pro Gly Glu Glu Leu Leu Ile Pro Cys Thr Val Tyr Phe Ser Phe  
 260 265 270  
 Leu Met Asp Ser Arg Asn Glu Val Trp Trp Thr Ile Asp Gly Lys Lys  
 275 280 285  
 Pro Asp Asp Ile Thr Ile Asp Val Thr Ile Asn Glu Ser Ile Ser His  
 290 295 300  
 Ser Arg Thr Glu Asp Glu Thr Arg Thr Gln Ile Leu Ser Ile Lys Lys  
 305 310 315 320  
 Val Thr Ser Glu Asp Leu Lys Arg Ser Tyr Val Cys His Ala Arg Ser  
 325 330 335  
 Ala Lys Gly Glu Val Ala Lys Ala Ala Lys Val Lys Gln Lys Val Pro  
 340 345 350  
 Ala Pro Arg Tyr Thr Val Ser Gly Gly Ala Pro Met Leu Ser Glu Ala  
 355 360 365  
 Asp Lys Cys Lys Glu Arg Glu Glu Lys Ile Ile Leu Val Ser Ser Ala  
 370 375 380  
 Asn Glu Ile Asp Val Arg Pro Cys Pro Leu Asn Pro Asn Glu His Lys  
 385 390 395 400  
 Gly Thr Ile Thr Trp Tyr Lys Asp Asp Ser Lys Thr Pro Val Ser Thr  
 405 410 415  
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<212> DNA  
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<220>  
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 1 5 10 15

ctg ctg cag gtg gca agc tct ggg aac atg aag gtc ttg cag gag ccc 96  
 Leu Leu Gln Val Ala Ser Ser Gly Asn Met Lys Val Leu Gln Glu Pro  
 20 25 30

acc tgc gtc tcc gac tac atg agc atc tct act tgc gag tgg aag atg 144  
 Thr Cys Val Ser Asp Tyr Met Ser Ile Ser Thr Cys Glu Trp Lys Met  
 35 40 45

aat ggt ccc acc aat tgc agc acc gag ctc cgc ctg ttg tac cag ctg 192  
 Asn Gly Pro Thr Asn Cys Ser Thr Glu Leu Arg Leu Leu Tyr Gln Leu  
 50 55 60

gtt ttt ctg ctc tcc gaa gcc cac acg tgt atc cct gag aac aac gga 240  
 Val Phe Leu Leu Ser Glu Ala His Thr Cys Ile Pro Glu Asn Asn Gly  
 65 70 75 80

ggc gcg ggg tgc gtg tgc cac ctg ctc atg gat gac gtg gtc agt gcg 288  
 Gly Ala Gly Cys Val Cys His Leu Leu Met Asp Asp Val Val Ser Ala  
 85 90 95

gat aac tat aca ctg gac ctg tgg gct ggg cag cag ctg ctg tgg aag 336  
 Asp Asn Tyr Thr Leu Asp Leu Trp Ala Gly Gln Gln Leu Leu Trp Lys  
 100 105 110

ggc tcc ttc aag ccc agc gag cat gtg aaa ccc agg gcc cca gga aac 384  
 Gly Ser Phe Lys Pro Ser Glu His Val Lys Pro Arg Ala Pro Gly Asn  
 115 120 125

ctg aca gtt cac acc aat gtc tcc gac act ctg ctg ctg acc tgg agc 432  
 Leu Thr Val His Thr Asn Val Ser Asp Thr Leu Leu Leu Thr Trp Ser  
 130 135 140

aac ccg tat ccc cct gac aat tac ctg tat aat cat ctc acc tat gca 480  
 Asn Pro Tyr Pro Pro Asp Asn Tyr Leu Tyr Asn His Leu Thr Tyr Ala  
 145 150 155 160

gtc aac att tgg agt gaa aac gac ccg gca gat ttc aga atc tat aac 528  
 Val Asn Ile Trp Ser Glu Asn Asp Pro Ala Asp Phe Arg Ile Tyr Asn  
 165 170 175

gtg acc tac cta gaa ccc tcc ctc cgc atc gca gcc agc acc ctg aag 576  
 Val Thr Tyr Leu Glu Pro Ser Leu Arg Ile Ala Ala Ser Thr Leu Lys  
 180 185 190

tct ggg att tcc tac agg gca cgg gtg agg gcc tgg gct cag agc tat 624  
 Ser Gly Ile Ser Tyr Arg Ala Arg Val Arg Ala Trp Ala Gln Ser Tyr  
 195 200 205

aac acc acc tgg agt gag tgg agc ccc agc acc aag tgg cac aac tcc 672









Leu Cys Thr Val Ile Trp Thr Trp Asn Pro Pro Glu Gly Ala Ser Ser  
 260 265 270  
 Asn Cys Ser Leu Trp Tyr Phe Ser His Phe Gly Asp Lys Gln Asp Lys  
 275 280 285  
 Lys Ile Ala Pro Glu Thr Arg Arg Ser Ile Glu Val Pro Leu Asn Glu  
 290 295 300  
 Arg Ile Cys Leu Gln Val Gly Ser Gln Cys Ser Thr Asn Glu Ser Glu  
 305 310 315 320  
 Lys Pro Ser Ile Leu Val Glu Lys Cys Ile Ser Pro Pro Glu Gly Asp  
 325 330 335  
 Pro Glu Ser Ala Val Thr Glu Leu Gln Cys Ile Trp His Asn Leu Ser  
 340 345 350  
 Tyr Met Lys Cys Ser Trp Leu Pro Gly Arg Asn Thr Ser Pro Asp Thr  
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 Asn Tyr Thr Leu Tyr Tyr Trp His Arg Ser Leu Glu Lys Ile His Gln  
 370 375 380  
 Cys Glu Asn Ile Phe Arg Glu Gly Gln Tyr Phe Gly Cys Ser Phe Asp  
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 Leu Thr Lys Val Lys Asp Ser Ser Phe Glu Gln His Ser Val Gln Ile  
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 Met Val Lys Asp Asn Ala Gly Lys Ile Lys Pro Ser Phe Asn Ile Val  
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 Pro Leu Thr Ser Arg Val Lys Pro Asp Pro Pro His Ile Lys Asn Leu  
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 Ser Phe His Asn Asp Asp Leu Tyr Val Gln Trp Glu Asn Pro Gln Asn  
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 Phe Ile Ser Arg Cys Leu Phe Tyr Glu Val Glu Val Asn Asn Ser Gln  
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 Gly Val Leu Pro Asp Thr Leu Asn Thr Val Arg Ile Arg Val Lys Thr  
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 His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser  
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 Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser

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 Pro Pro Val Thr Asn Leu Ser Val Ser Val Glu Asn Leu Cys Thr Val  
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 Glu Thr Arg Arg Ser Ile Glu Val Pro Leu Asn Glu Arg Ile Cys Leu  
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 caa gtg ggg tcc cag tgt agc acc aat gag agt gag aag cct agc att 336  
 Gln Val Gly Ser Gln Cys Ser Thr Asn Glu Ser Glu Lys Pro Ser Ile  
 100 105 110  
 ttg gtt gaa aaa tgc atc tca ccc cca gaa ggt gat cct gag tct gct 384  
 Leu Val Glu Lys Cys Ile Ser Pro Pro Glu Gly Asp Pro Glu Ser Ala  
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 gtg act gag ctt caa tgc att tgg cac aac ctg agc tac atg aag tgt 432  
 Val Thr Glu Leu Gln Cys Ile Trp His Asn Leu Ser Tyr Met Lys Cys  
 130 135 140  
 tct tgg ctc cct gga agg aat acc agt ccc gac act aac tat act ctc 480  
 Ser Trp Leu Pro Gly Arg Asn Thr Ser Pro Asp Thr Asn Tyr Thr Leu  
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 tac tat tgg cac aga agc ctg gaa aaa att cat caa tgt gaa aac atc 528  
 Tyr Tyr Trp His Arg Ser Leu Glu Lys Ile His Gln Cys Glu Asn Ile  
 165 170 175  
 ttt aga gaa ggc caa tac ttt ggt tgt tcc ttt gat ctg acc aaa gtg 576

Phe	Arg	Glu	Gly	Gln	Tyr	Phe	Gly	Cys	Ser	Phe	Asp	Leu	Thr	Lys	Val		
			180					185					190				
aag	gat	tcc	agt	ttt	gaa	caa	cac	agt	gtc	caa	ata	atg	gtc	aag	gat	624	
Lys	Asp	Ser	Ser	Phe	Glu	Gln	His	Ser	Val	Gln	Ile	Met	Val	Lys	Asp		
		195					200					205					
aat	gca	gga	aaa	att	aaa	cca	tcc	ttc	aat	ata	gtg	cct	tta	act	tcc	672	
Asn	Ala	Gly	Lys	Ile	Lys	Pro	Ser	Phe	Asn	Ile	Val	Pro	Leu	Thr	Ser		
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cgt	gtg	aaa	cct	gat	cct	cca	cat	att	aaa	aac	ctc	tcc	ttc	cac	aat	720	
Arg	Val	Lys	Pro	Asp	Pro	Pro	His	Ile	Lys	Asn	Leu	Ser	Phe	His	Asn		
225					230					235					240		
gat	gac	cta	tat	gtg	caa	tgg	gag	aat	cca	cag	aat	ttt	att	agc	aga	768	
Asp	Asp	Leu	Tyr	Val	Gln	Trp	Glu	Asn	Pro	Gln	Asn	Phe	Ile	Ser	Arg		
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tgc	cta	ttt	tat	gaa	gta	gaa	gtc	aat	aac	agc	caa	act	gag	aca	cat	816	
Cys	Leu	Phe	Tyr	Glu	Val	Glu	Val	Asn	Asn	Ser	Gln	Thr	Glu	Thr	His		
			260					265					270				
aat	gtt	ttc	tac	gtc	caa	gag	gct	aaa	tgt	gag	aat	cca	gaa	ttt	gag	864	
Asn	Val	Phe	Tyr	Val	Gln	Glu	Ala	Lys	Cys	Glu	Asn	Pro	Glu	Phe	Glu		
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aga	aat	gtg	gag	aat	aca	tct	tgt	ttc	atg	gtc	cct	ggg	gtt	ctt	cct	912	
Arg	Asn	Val	Glu	Asn	Thr	Ser	Cys	Phe	Met	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Leu	Pro		
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gat	act	ttg	aac	aca	gtc	aga	ata	aga	gtc	aaa	aca	aat	aag	tta	tgc	960	
Asp	Thr	Leu	Asn	Thr	Val	Arg	Ile	Arg	Val	Lys	Thr	Asn	Lys	Leu	Cys		
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tat	gag	gat	gac	aaa	ctc	tgg	agt	aat	tgg	agc	caa	gaa	atg	agt	ata	1008	
Tyr	Glu	Asp	Asp	Lys	Leu	Trp	Ser	Asn	Trp	Ser	Gln	Glu	Met	Ser	Ile		
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Gly	Lys	Lys	Arg	Asn	Ser	Thr	Gly	Ala	Pro	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	Arg		
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ccc	gca	agc	tct	ggg	aac	atg	aag	gtc	ttg	cag	gag	ccc	acc	tgc	gtc	1104	
Pro	Ala	Ser	Ser	Gly	Asn	Met	Lys	Val	Leu	Gln	Glu	Pro	Thr	Cys	Val		
		355					360					365					
tcc	gac	tac	atg	agc	atc	tct	act	tgc	gag	tgg	aag	atg	aat	ggg	ccc	1152	
Ser	Asp	Tyr	Met	Ser	Ile	Ser	Thr	Cys	Glu	Trp	Lys	Met	Asn	Gly	Pro		
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acc	aat	tgc	agc	acc	gag	ctc	cgc	ctg	ttg	tac	cag	ctg	gtt	ttt	ctg	1200	
Thr	Asn	Cys	Ser	Thr	Glu	Leu	Arg	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Gln	Leu	Val	Phe	Leu		
385					390					395					400		
ctc	tcc	gaa	gcc	cac	acg	tgt	atc	cct	gag	aac	aac	gga	ggc	gcg	ggg	1248	
Leu	Ser	Glu	Ala	His	Thr	Cys	Ile	Pro	Glu	Asn	Asn	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly		
				405					410					415			
tgc	gtg	tgc	cac	ctg	ctc	atg	gat	gac	gtg	gtc	agt	gcg	gat	aac	tat	1296	
Cys	Val	Cys	His	Leu	Leu	Met	Asp	Asp	Val	Val	Ser	Ala	Asp	Asn	Tyr		

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cac acc aat gtc tcc gac act ctg ctg ctg acc tgg agc aac ccg tat His Thr Asn Val Ser Asp Thr Leu Leu Leu Thr Trp Ser Asn Pro Tyr 465 470 475 480			1440
ccc cct gac aat tac ctg tat aat cat ctc acc tat gca gtc aac att Pro Pro Asp Asn Tyr Leu Tyr Asn His Leu Thr Tyr Ala Val Asn Ile 485 490 495			1488
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cta gaa ccc tcc ctc cgc atc gca gcc agc acc ctg aag tct ggg att Leu Glu Pro Ser Leu Arg Ile Ala Ala Ser Thr Leu Lys Ser Gly Ile 515 520 525			1584
tcc tac agg gca cgg gtg agg gcc tgg gct cag tgc tat aac acc acc Ser Tyr Arg Ala Arg Val Arg Ala Trp Ala Gln Cys Tyr Asn Thr Thr 530 535 540			1632
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gcc ctc cca gcc ccc atc gag aaa acc atc tcc aaa gcc aaa ggg cag 2064  
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 675 680 685

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 Trp Tyr Phe Ser His Phe Gly Asp Lys Gln Asp Lys Lys Ile Ala Pro  
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 Gln Val Gly Ser Gln Cys Ser Thr Asn Glu Ser Glu Lys Pro Ser Ile  
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 Tyr Tyr Trp His Arg Ser Leu Glu Lys Ile His Gln Cys Glu Asn Ile



